

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SELECTIONS.

REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

RAJPUTANA STATES AND AJMER-MERWAR

FOR

1900-1901.

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REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE RAJPUTANA STATES

FOR

1900-1901.

SECTION I.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S REVIEW.

The Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., held the Personnel appointment of Officiating Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana from the 1st May 1900 to the 31st March 1901. I assumed charge on the forenoon of 1st April 1901.

The changes which occurred in the personnel of the Subordinate Agencies during the year are shown in the statement below :—

Name of Residency or Agency.	NAME OF OFFICER.	DURATION OF CHARGE.	
		From	To
Mewar Residency . . .	Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Thornton.	1st April 1900 .	23rd April 1900.
Western Rajputana States Residency.	Captain A. F. Pinhey . . .	24th April 1900	31st March 1901.
	Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E.	1st April 1900 .	25th April 1900.
	Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Thornton.	26th April 1900	31st March 1901.
Jaipur Residency . . .	Mr. G. R. Irwin, C.S.I., I.C.S..	1st April 1900 .	3rd August 1900.
	Captain L. Impey . . .	4th August 1900	3rd December 1900.
	Mr. H. V. Cobb, I.C.S. . . .	4th December 1900	31st March 1901.
Eastern Rajputana States Agency.	Lieutenant-Colonel C. Herbert .	1st April 1900	19th February 1901.
	Captain W. C. R. Stratton	20th February 1901	31st March 1901.
	Captain F. E. Younghusband, C.I.E.	1st April 1900	8th November 1900.
Haraoti and Tonk Agency . .	Captain K. D. Erskine . . .	9th November 1900	31st March 1901.
Alwar Agency . . .	Captain L. Impey . . .	1st April 1900	Ditto.
	Major C. G. F. Fagan . . .	Ditto	13th November 1900.
Kota Agency . . .	Major P. J. Lumsden, I.M.S. .	14th November 1900	16th November 1900.
	Captain R. B. Berkeley . . .	17th November 1900	31st March 1901.
	Captain S. F. Bayley . . .	1st April 1900	8th May 1900.
Bikaner Agency . . .	Major R. H. Robinson, I.M.S..	9th May 1900 .	17th May 1900.
	Colonel H. A. Vincent . . .	18th May 1900	31st March 1901.

2. The chief event of the year was the lamented death of Her Most Gracious Majesty-Queen Victoria, Empress of India, and the accession of His Majesty King Edward VII, King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India. The manner in which the news of these events were received and celebrated by the various chiefs and nobles in Rajputana has been separately communicated to the Government of India.

3. Following a season of severe drought, the rainfall of 1900 was most beneficial, and the agricultural results of the year were on the whole satisfactory. Season and crops.

REPORT ON THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

The average fall for the whole province was 32.71 inches, as compared with 12.37 inches in 1899-1900. Prices of food-grains remained high during the early part of the year, but fell as soon as the harvest was gathered. The harvests were plentiful, and the supply of grass and fodder abundant. In consequence, however, of the deadly malarial fever that raged during the autumn of 1900, the area brought under cultivation was considerably below the average. The excessive rain did considerable damage to the kharif crops in Mewar and Kota, and also to some extent in Bharatpur. The rabi crops in Alwar suffered from insufficient rainfall.

Details as to the character of the rainfall and the crops in the various States will be found in the reports attached.

The statement below shows the rainfall during the year 1900-1901:—

Num- ber.	STATIONS.	April 1900.	May 1900.	June 1900.	July 1900.	August 1900.	Septem- ber 1900.	October 1900.	Novem- ber 1900.	Decem- ber 1900.	January 1901.	Febru- ary 1901.	Mar. 1901.	TOTAL.
1	Abu	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
2	Sirohi or Erin- pura.	.73 .86	.38 .05	...	8.21 3.46	24.14 14.79	21.39 8.88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Jodhpur	.43	.13	1.75	2.12	5.05	5.62	...	.36	.06	.57	In.	In.	In.
4	Kherwara	...	.05	.73	5.55	10.74	4.34	...	...	.36	...	...	.12	55.60
5	Partabgarh	.45	.37	1.03	6.21	24.73	12.56	...	.19½	.33	.08	...	.05	28.87
6	Udaipur	.08	1.78	.06	5.99	18.41	11.69	...	...	.29	.09	...	...	15.70½
7	Jhalawar	.70	.35	.92	1.62	28.49	11.42	...	...	.19	...	...	.18	21.97
8	Kota	2.40	.85	.60	3.37	17.91	6.75	...	...	.09	.15	...	.02	45.54
9	Deoli	1.30	.25	.57	9.93	10.69	12.96	...	...	.42	.23	...	.06	38.32
10	Shahpura	1.20	.07	...	7.70	10.14	13.08	...	...	.57	.52	...	.31	54.64
11	Ajmer	.68	.11	...	3.98	12.09	7.36	...	.02	.17	.88	...	.32	37.77
12	Jaipur	.30	2.91	.73	9.14	5.79	5.45	...	.40	.75	1.35	...	.41	33.62
13	Karauli	.92	.95	.15	5.22	8.65	5.00	...	.02	.47	1.60	...	.22	26.94
14	Dholpur	.04	.22	.45	8.44	9.95	9.02	...	...	1.02	.99	...	.09	27.05
15	Bharatpur	.51	.46	.89	7.73	7.36	10.02	...	...	1.12	.71	...	.08	23.45
16	Alwar	.47	.03	.74	3.63	4.07	9.42	...	...	1.21	1.07	...	...	30.25
17	Bikaner	...	.17	...	1.10	3.04	3.24	...	...	1.02	1.47	...	...	30.73
18	Tonk	.79	.29	.21	2.21	5.35	7.91	...	.04	.26	.20	...	.05	23.62
19	Bundi	.68	.10	.39	2.19	17.88	10.11	...	.03	.74	1.77	...	.18	9.24
									.43	.46	.6	...	.93	43.28

States.

4. *Mewar*.—The Mewar State suffered severely from the famine of 1899-1900, the effects of which, however, were greatly mitigated by the Udaipur-Chitor Railway, which enabled supplies to be expeditiously imported into the capital as required. The famine practically paralysed the different departments of the administration, and is responsible for the abnormal increase in crime reported during the year.

5. *Dungarpur*.—Owing to the state of anarchy which existed amongst the Bhil population of Dungarpur during the preliminary stages of the famine, energetic measures had to be taken for its suppression, which have been eventually successful. The State Troops have been converted into armed Police, and various modifications introduced in the constitution of the State Council, which will, it is anticipated, permanently improve the administration.

6. *Banswara and Partabgarh*.—The history of these States during the year under review is chiefly a record of the efforts made to combat the famine, and the increase of crime resulting therefrom. Both Darbars have been much impoverished by the strain thus thrown on their resources.

7. *Marwar*.—The Marwar State was one of the principal sufferers from the recent famine, and the difficulties of conducting the administration were greatly aggravated by the serious indisposition from which His Highness the Maharaja suffered during the entire year. The number of offences against property were abnormally high, in spite of the entertainment of an additional police force. Railway communication between Rajputana and Sindh was opened up during the year by the completion of the section of the Shadipalli-Balotra railway between Barmer and Shadipalli.

8. *Sirohi*.—His Highness the Maharao has continued to carry on the administration of his State with the assistance of his Dewan. The second son of His Highness died during the year. Owing to famine, the number of dakaiti cases was high.

9. *Jaisalmer*.—The resources of Jaisalmer have been most severely strained by the direct and indirect effects of the famine, and it will probably be many years before the State can recover from its effects. Many of the cultivators

who emigrated to find pasture for their cattle, have not returned, and this, combined with the abnormal death-rate, will cause a serious diminution in the State revenues.

10. *Jaipur*.—The administration of the Jaipur State, which was remarkable for the liberality and energy of its famine policy during the recent scarcity, suffered a severe blow by the death of Rao Bahadur Thakur Gobind Singh of Chomu and of Rai Bahadur Kanti Chandra Mukerji, Chief Member of Council. Satisfactory progress was made during the year on the Jaipur-Madhupur and Rewari-Phalera Railway extensions.

11. *Kishangarh*.—The Kishangarh State suffered a heavy loss in the death of His Highness the Maharaja Sir Sardul Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., on the 18th August 1900 at the comparatively early age of forty-three.

The administration is being efficiently conducted by the State Council under the Resident's supervision.

The absence of serious crime reported during the year under review reflects credit on the administration.

12. *Lawa*.—This estate suffered from the effects of the famine. Famine operations were efficiently conducted under the personal supervision of the Thakur, whose services were recognized by the Government of India by the grant of the title of Rao Bahadur.

13. *Bharatpur*.—The chief event of the year was the deposition of Maharaja Ram Singh for the wanton murder of one of his personal attendants at Mount Abu and the installation of his son Kishen Singh on the 27th August 1900.

Satisfactory progress has been made towards the formation of the Bharatpur Imperial Service Transport Corps, which has nearly been brought to its full strength.

14. *Dholpur and Karauli*.—There is nothing special to record of Dholpur and Karauli.

15. *Bundi*.—The Bundi State suffered severely from famine and sickness during the past year, and the efforts made to save life and relieve distress during the former were counteracted by the heavy mortality from an epidemic of malarial fever which raged during the autumn and winter months.

Satisfactory progress was achieved on the Bundi section of the Baran-Ajmer-Marwar Railway, the earthwork of which was nearly completed as a famine relief work.

16. *Tonk*.—The Tonk State has lost an able and experienced administrator in Sahibzada Sir Mohammed Obeidulla Khan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., whom it will be difficult to replace.

The famine was responsible for a large increase of crime.

Good progress was achieved in the Public Works Department of the State, whilst the earthwork of the proposed railway to connect the Tonk city with the Jaipur-Sawai-Madhupur line was completed during the year.

17. *Shahpura*.—The administration of the Chiefship is satisfactory.

18. *Alwar*.—The past year was a fairly prosperous one for the Alwar State, which suffered comparatively slightly from the famine that raged elsewhere in Rajputana.

The Alwar settlement, which has been most ably conducted by Mr. O'Dwyer, was brought to a successful conclusion.

19. *Kota*.—Following a year of severe drought, the Kota State suffered from an abnormal rainfall during 1900, which has seriously affected the revenue.

Operations are proceeding for the conversion of the Kota currency.

20. *Jhalawar*.—Jhalawar was also visited by an abnormal rainfall that caused great damage to the crops.

Two important reforms were carried out during the year, *viz.*, the introduction of postal unity and the conversion of the State currency which is now proceeding.

21. *Bikaner*.—The past year was a fairly prosperous one for the Bikaner State, but it will be some time before the traces of the recent famine can be obliterated.

Good progress has been made in the coal-mining branch of the administration, which, if carefully managed, should eventually bring in a substantial profit to the State.

The Dulmeria-Suratgarh section of the Bikaner-Bhatinda Railway was opened for traffic on the 1st January 1901.

Imperial Service
Troops.

22. The services of the following Imperial Service Troops in Rajputana were placed at the disposal of the Government of India for active service in China—

(i) One Regiment of the Jodhpur Imperial Service Cavalry under the command of Maharaj Dhiraj Colonel Sir Pratap Singh, G.C.S.I., C.B.

(ii) The Bikaner Imperial Service Camel Corps under the command of His Highness the Maharaja.

(iii) One Regiment of the Alwar Imperial Service Infantry.

The Imperial Service Infantry at Bharatpur was ordered for garrison duty in Poona in February 1901.

Over half of the complement of the Imperial Service Transport Corps in Bharatpur is completed, and it is hoped that the corps will attain its full strength by the end of the year 1901. The Jaipur Transport Corps was inspected by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and the medals of the Tirah Campaign were distributed to the troops on that occasion.

Mints.

23. Silver was accepted during the year at the mints of Jaipur, Karauli, Kota and Udaipur. The total quantity accepted amounted to 6,89,290 tolas. The question of converting the Akheshahi coin current in Jaisalmer and in parts of Marwar is receiving attention. A scheme is also under elaboration for the conversion into British rupees of the Salimshahi coin current in Partabgarh, Banswara, Dungarpur, Kushalgarh and in other parts of Rajputana.

Court of Vakils.

24. The total number of cases adjudicated upon by the Lower Courts of Vakils was 89 as against 87 in the previous year. The Marwar and Haraoli Courts tried 24 and 42 cases respectively, while in Mewar and Jaipur the cases tried were 18 and 5.

The number of cases instituted in the Upper or Appellate Court, including two cases pending at the beginning of the year, was 16, of which 14 were disposed of. In 8 appeals the Lower Court's decisions were confirmed and in 6 revised. Two cases remained pending at the close of the year.

Border Courts.

25. At the Border Courts 401 cases were disposed of as detailed below:—

Cases settled between Mewar, Partabgarh and Banswara	127
" " " Mewar and Dungarpur	21
" " " Banswara and Partabgarh	47
" " " Mewar, Mahikantha and Sirohi	145
" " " Mewar, Sirohi and Marwar	61

Besides the above, some cases were decided between the Kherwara Bhumat and Dungarpur.

Education.

26. The report submitted by the Principal, Mayo College, at Ajmer, has been reviewed, as usual, in a resolution, a copy of which will be found at Section III of this Report. In consequence of famine and the heavy mortality caused from cholera and fever, there was a large decrease in the number of pupils in the various schools. In Jaipur the number of schools fell from 622 to 496, and that of pupils from 21,335 to 16,010. In Mewar, where there are 5 schools at the capital and 36 in the district, the attendance, shows a marked decrease. In Marwar there was a large falling off in the average daily attendance, and the results of the University Examinations were not satisfactory.

The number of schools in Bharatpur fell from 92 to 90.

The number of boys attending the High school at Bundi fell from 150 to 132, of whom 49 were studying English. Satisfactory educational progress is being attained in Tonk, where the average attendance in all schools was 1,039 as compared with 1,012 in the previous year.

The number of pupils attending the schools in Jhalawar fell from 533 in 1899-1900 to 363.

The attendance at the various schools in Bikaner also shows a falling off owing to famine and sickness.

Census.

27. The decennial census, which was taken on the 1st March 1901, shows the provisional total population of Rajputana to be 9,843,703, against 12,383,360 in 1891.

The total decrease amounts to 2,539,657, or a percentage of 20.5 on the figures of 1891. This decrease may be ascribed partially to the disastrous famine of 1899-1900, preceded as it was by frequent periods of scarcity and drought, but chiefly to the mortality from malarial fever following the close of the

rainy season which was marked by heavy rainfall. It is also, however, believed to be due to the fact that in 1891 the Bhil population of Mewar, Dungarpur, Banswara and Partabgarh was greatly over-estimated. The census operations in Rajputana were ably conducted by Captain A. D. Bannerman, I.S.C., the Census Superintendent, to whose exertions their successful termination must be mainly ascribed.

28. The report on the working of the Postal Department furnished by the Deputy Post Master General shows a steady and satisfactory advance in postal administration and testifies to the able and successful manner in which Mr. Barton Groves has supervised the Department. Postal.

A. P. THORNTON, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

SECTION II.

ADMINISTRATION REPORTS OF POLITICAL OFFICERS.

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| (2) WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES ADMINISTRATION REPORT. | (6) ALWAR AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT. |
| (3) JAIPUR RESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT. | (7) KOTA AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT. |
| (4) EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES ADMINISTRATION REPORT. | (8) BIKANER AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT. |

(1)

MEWAR RESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 267, dated Udaipur, the 20th April 1901.

From—CAPTAIN A. F. PINHEY, I.S.C., Resident, Mewar,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Mewar Residency for the year 1900-1901, together with the reports of the officers in local political charge of the States of Banswara, Partabgarh and Dungarpur, and the Hilly Tracts, Mewar.

2. In December 1900 His Highness the Maharana suffered from a severe attack of fever, and was confined to his bed for about three weeks. His condition between the 6th and 10th December was serious and caused much anxiety. At the Maharana's special request, Lieutenant-Colonel Pank, I.M.S., Residency Surgeon, Jaipur, was summoned to attend him in consultation with Major Woolbert, I.M.S., Residency Surgeon, Mewar. As a result of their treatment His Highness was soon restored to health. Notable events.

The sad intelligence of the much-lamented death of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India was received with great sorrow and regret by the Chiefs under this Residency, and their subjects.

Messages of condolence were received from the Chiefs and their Nobles and subjects, and 101 minute guns were fired, and all public offices and shops were closed throughout the States as a mark of respect to Her late Majesty, both on the receipt of the intelligence of Her Majesty's demise and on the day fixed for the funeral. On the return of His Highness the Maharana from tour, a darbar was held at the palace at Udaipur, on the 11th February 1901, to give expression to the universal sorrow of the Maharana and all classes of the community in the State at the death of Her Majesty the late Queen and to the sympathy felt for His Majesty King-Emperor Edward VII and the Royal Family. At this darbar the proclamation announcing His Majesty King Edward the Seventh's accession to the British Throne, and the declaration made by His Majesty to his subjects, was read out by me, as also the letter addressed by His Majesty to the Princes and people of India.

Messages of congratulation upon the accession of His Majesty King Edward VII were received from the Chiefs and Nobles.

The Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, visited Udaipur in August 1900 and again in February 1901.

The Honourable Major-General Sir Edwin Collen, K.C.I.E., C.B., visited Udaipur in November 1900.

REPORT ON THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India visited Udaipur in January 1901.

The census operations were satisfactorily carried out in the State, in accordance with the instructions received on the subject. The new census, taken on the night of the 1st March 1901, shows a total population for Mewar, including the Bhils of 1,021,664, as compared with a total of 1,800,000 in 1891, giving a decrease of 44.62 per cent. This is the first occasion on which an accurate census of the Bhil population has been taken, and it reflects great credit on the Mewar Census Superintendent, Lala Tribhovan Lal, and his officials, that no disturbances of any kind have occurred in connection with this work.

Season and
crops.

3. The rainfall during the year exceeded the average by about 14 inches: 38.32 inches were registered at the Capital against 9.92 inches last year. Lakes and tanks, which were almost dry before the monsoon set in, overflowed their banks, and many new bunds constructed during the famine have been washed away. The water-supply in wells has also been fully replenished. Owing to the heavy mortality caused by the famine among men and cattle, a smaller area than usual was sown with the kharif crop, and it was damaged by excessive rain. The supply of makhi has therefore been considerably below the demand, and the Bhils have been existing chiefly on sama and other indigenous grass seeds. The area brought under rabi cultivation was also limited, owing to the epidemic of malarial fever prevalent in the State between August 1900 and January 1901, but the crop promises to be an exceptionally good one. Grass and fodder is now plentiful. The prices of food-grains at the time of writing this report are as follows:—

	Wheat	Barley	Juar	Gram	Maize	Seers.	Chittaks.
Famine.	10	5
	14	1
	17	13
	15	15
	17	5

4. The severity of the distress during the recent famine exceeded that of any other famine of which there is any record. The famine was spread over the whole of Mewar, but the Khalsa Hilly Tracts inhabited by the Bhils, the Deogarh, Bednore and other Jagirs in the north-west, the Khalsa districts in the centre and south, the Jagir Estate of Salumbar and others in the south-east were the worst affected.

The famine reached its highest point in May. On the fall of rain in July the numbers in receipt of relief gradually decreased. Fortunately the last monsoon was a good one, and the State is now free from famine, although distress still prevails to a certain extent owing to the scarcity of cattle, especially in the Hilly Tracts. The total cost of famine relief operations in the Khalsa was Rs. 17,67,700 Udaipuri, and in addition to this Rs. 3,87,000 Imperial were expended on relief measures in the Jagir Estates of the north and north-west of Mewar. The total number of persons relieved amounted to 4,877,164. The relief afforded by the State was supplemented by the Mewar Local Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, who expended a sum of Rs. 2,73,429-14-2 in the relief of the distressed under the four objects of the Fund.

The Bhils appeared to have suffered most from the famine. A comparison of the figures for the Bhils reported at the Census of 1891 and the last Census shows a decrease of 164,211, or 46.5 per cent., in their numbers. The heavy mortality amongst them is to a great extent due to their disinclination to resort to relief works, and to the deficient grain supply in the Hilly Tracts.

Administration.

5. Kothari Balwant Singh and Sahiwala Arjun Singh continue jointly to carry on the duties of Chief Ministerial Officer. The arrangement is unsatisfactory, as they can exercise little authority, and at the same time the Kothari is so overwhelmed with routine duties that his work is always in arrears. The relations between the Darbar and Jagirdars are still unsatisfactory. So many of the leading Sardars, however, have died within the last year leaving their Estates to minors, that the question of their grievances is giving comparatively little trouble at the present time.

6. For the Sambat year 1956 ending on the 12th July 1900, the total Finances. revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 31,50,000 Udaipuri, equivalent to about Rs. 21,00,000 Imperial, and the expenditure, which I am informed does not include loans to Jagirdars, to Rs. 45,50,000, or about Rs. 30,33,333 Imperial.

This comparatively large revenue in a famine year is due to the abnormal increase in receipts from import duties on grain and other commodities.

The deficit is chiefly due to the large expenditure which has been incurred on relief works.

The Darbar received a loan of Rs. 5 lakhs from the Government of India in March 1900 at 4 per cent. interest, payable in ten half-yearly instalments of Rs. 50,000 on account of expenditure on famine relief.

The first instalment in repayment of the loan was paid into the Ajmer Treasury in February 1901.

7. There was one case of mail robbery committed on the 2nd April 1900, Crime. by a gang of some 30 Bhils at Kuber Limri on the Rakabde-Salumbar Mail Line. The mails contained one insured and two ordinary parcels and one registered letter, besides ordinary letters. Some of the offenders have been arrested, but the result of the investigation made into the case has not yet been communicated by the Darbar.

8. The following statement indicates the number and nature of the criminal cases dealt with by the Udaipur Faujdari Court during the year :—

NATURE OF CRIME.	Cases instituted including those pending at the beginning of the year.	Cases disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.
Dakaiti	531	306	225
Highway robbery	400	308	92
Theft	1,005	783	272
Murder	310	200	110
Wounding	163	92	71
Suicide	116	65	51
Abortion	33	27	6
Rape	11	6	5
Mutilation	6	5	1
Allowing prisoners to escape	62	46	16
Bribery and embezzlement	344	161	183
Assault	74	26	48
"Pranch" or mischief	7	5	2
Enticing	14	4	10
Arson	29	24	5
Attempt to murder	4	4	...
Kidnapping	10	7	3
Poisoning	3	1	2
Miscellaneous	1,724	1,480	294
TOTAL	4,846	3,450	1,396

Of Civil cases, 762 were disposed of during the year out of 2,133 pending from last year and instituted during the year.

The Appellate Court disposed of 2,588 cases out of 4,174, leaving a balance of 1,586 at the end of the year.

The working of the Courts shows some improvement, considering the number of cases disposed of during the year and pending at the end of the year, as compared with last year.

9. One hundred and fifteen cases of dakaiti have been reported as having been committed during the year 1900. The abnormal increase in the number of dakaitis committed during the year is chiefly due to the famine.

Of the 115 cases reported to have been committed during the year, only in 21 cases have the offenders been traced. The aggregate value of the property plundered is reported to be about Rs. 30,663, of which only property worth Rs. 461 has been recovered.

10. The length of the Udaipur-Chitor Railway is the same as last year, Railway. viz., 67.30 miles. The Darbar desired to undertake the construction of the

Mauli-Nathdwara extension as a famine relief work last September, but were advised not to commence actual work until the alignment was finally examined and approved. The construction of this extension will give easy access to the famous shrine of Nathdwara, to which there is an enormous pilgrim traffic, and it is hoped that this extension will be commenced soon, as the project has been hanging fire for some years now.

The Udaipur-Chitor Railway proved of the greatest utility during the recent famine, as will be apparent from the fact that 54,728 tons were carried by the Railway in 1900 against 11,310 tons during the year 1898. The financial condition of the railway shows a great improvement owing to the heavy grain traffic during the recent famine. The total earnings of the railway during 1900 were Rs. 3,17,928 as compared with Rs. 2,10,540 and Rs. 1,43,821 during 1899 and 1898, respectively.

The working expenses of the line were Rs. 1,32,224, or 41.6 per cent. on the gross earnings. The net earnings were 9 per cent., as compared with a normal 5 per cent.

11. The Mewar section of the Baran-Ajmer-Marwar Railway earthwork, which was commenced last year as a famine relief work, was completed in August. The work proved of the greatest utility as a famine relief work, and was resorted to by a large number of the famine-stricken.

12. The sites of the old khari salt works in the State were not inspected during the year by any officer of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department. No complaints were received during the year of the illicit manufacture, or sale, of khari salt.

13. Four thousand four hundred and fifty chests passed through the Chitor scales during the year as compared with 5,454 chests during the previous year. Of these 4,242½ were exported to China, and the rest to British India for home consumption. The amount of duty realized by the British Government was Rs. 22,33,600.

14. No internal or external boundaries were settled during the year owing to the famine. Captain Pinney, the Boundary Settlement Officer, Mewar, was employed almost throughout the year in supervising famine relief measures.

The total number of internal boundary cases pending settlement at the close of the year is still 550.

15. There are five schools including one girls' school in the Udaipur City supported by the State, and 36 in the districts.

The total number of pupils on the rolls of the schools at the Capital was 955, and in the district schools 2,185, as compared with 1,054 and 2,397, respectively, at the close of the preceding year. The decrease in the number of pupils in the schools, both at the Capital and in the districts, is owing to the famine and the heavy mortality caused by cholera and the epidemic of fever that prevailed during the winter.

The total expenditure during the year on education was Rs. 26,476 Udaipur, of which Rs. 10,810 was incurred on the school at the Capital and Rs. 15,666 on the district schools.

16. The usual statements showing the work done by the Mewar Court of Vakils are attached. Eleven cases were instituted during the year, and 11 were pending from the preceding year. Of these 18 were disposed of, leaving 4 for adjudication at the close of the year.

17. A Border Court was held by me at Dhariawad from the 28th January to 2nd February 1901, during my cold weather tour, between Mewar, Partabgarh and Banswara. There were 127 cases on the lists, which were all disposed of.

DUNGARPUR.

18. The Dungarpur Council has been reconstituted, and now consists of the Assistant Resident as President, the Kamdar *ex-officio*, seven Sardars and one local Seth to represent mercantile interests as members. The Council, as at present constituted, has been found to work well so far. Pandit Kashinath, who was appointed Kamdar on probation for six months *vice* Munshi Izzat Rai in March 1900, was obliged to take six months' furlough owing to ill-

health in January, and has been relieved by Mehta Hiralal. Pandit Kashinath has, I regret to say, been found unsuited for the appointment of Kamdar at Dungarpur. He is a thoroughly straightforward, honest, hardworking and intelligent official, but his training has been entirely judicial, and he does not possess the special qualifications, or experience, required for administering a wild and backward State, and the climate evidently does not agree with him. It has, therefore, been decided to replace him by a new Kamdar.

19. Owing to the abnormal increase in crime in the State, it was found necessary to employ two detachments of the Mewar Bhil Corps in Dungarpur, who have been very useful in arresting several leading Bhil dakaits and maintaining peace in the country.

A scheme has been sanctioned, and is being carried out, for the re-organization of the State troops, and their conversion into a suitably armed and efficient Police force. The comparatively satisfactory condition of affairs in Dungarpur at the present time is due to the energy and ability shown by the Assistant Resident, Lieutenant A. B. Drummond, under the most difficult and trying circumstances. His close personal knowledge of the Bhils, acquired during the year, is having the most beneficial results.

BANSWARA.

20. As affairs in Dungarpur demanded the whole time and energies of Lieutenant Drummond, the Assistant Resident, in consequence of the famine, the Political charge of Banswara, Partabgarh and Kushalgarh was temporarily taken away from him and placed under Lieutenant Patterson on the 10th May 1900.

21. Pandit Gunpat Rao has been acting as Kamdar since the resignation of Mehta Lal Singh in January 1899.

22. The State borrowed no money from Government on account of famine relief, but it now owes upwards of two lakhs of Salim Shahi rupees to local bankers, besides three instalments of tribute to Government which are in arrears.

23. The Banswara Bhils became very restless at one time during the late famine, and it was found necessary to put them down with a strong hand; they are now fairly quiet.

24. The Darbar has been advised to co-operate in the scheme for the conversion of the Salim Shahi coinage current in the State into British currency, and it is hoped the State will join in the scheme.

PARTABGARH.

25. The services of the Kamdar, Thakur Raghubar Singh, were dispensed with by His Highness the Maharawat in July 1900, and the administration of the State is now carried on by the Chief himself assisted by a Secretary, Lala Gaori Shunker, who was formerly tutor to the Maharaj Kunwar of Partabgarh.

26. The State debt has increased from Rs. 3,41,019 to Rs. 6,50,153 including the loan of Rs. 2,00,000 received during the year from the Government of India on account of famine relief measures. The administration is greatly hampered by this large debt, and the State has appealed to Government for assistance.

27. Proposals for the supersession of the local State coinage by the British India currency have been submitted to the Government of India, and it is hoped the scheme will be given effect to during the current year.

The local currency has depreciated to such an extent that the relative value of the Salim Shahi to the British rupee is now about 2 to 1.

28. Lieutenant S. B. Patterson has shown marked ability in his dealings with the States placed temporarily under his political charge during the famine. His remarks on both Banswara and Partabgarh show that he has acquired an intimate knowledge of the situation in these States, and his recent action in suppressing dakaity and violent crime in Kushalgarh, assisted by Mr. Kemball, and in bringing the Rao to a proper sense of his position and duties, deserves the highest commendation.

Table No. I.

Statement showing the working of the Mewar Court of Vakils during the year 1900-11

RESIDENCY.	Number of cases pending on 1st April 1900.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending on 31st March 1901.	Total amount of decrees awarded.	APPEALS TO UPPER COURT.						REMARKS.
							Pending on 1st April 1900.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Remanded.	
Mewar	10	11	21	18	3	Rs. a. p. Imperial 7,021 3 0 Salem Bhal 781 17 4 Udaipur 10 0 0	3	3	6	2	1	...	3

No. 593, dated Camp Kherwara, the 27th March 1901.

From—LIEUTENANT A. B. DRUMMOND, I.S.C., Assistant Resident in Mewar,

To—The Resident in Mewar, Udaipur.

Season.

1. The total rainfall recorded at Dungarpur during the year under report was 29.02 inches, or approximately a normal fall. All wells and tanks which had dried during the last year were fully replenished.

Crop.

2. The harvest of the maize crop, the staple food of the district, was on the whole good. The prices of food-grains are still, however, higher than normal. This is to a measure due to the local Banias, who are enabled to control the market as they please. Prices now show a steady downward tendency. The winter rains, though scanty, were of some use, and a good rabi harvest is expected. The jungle products, such as Sama, Kuri, etc., on which Bhils of Dungarpur largely depend, have been extremely plentiful. Added to this a bumper mohwa crop is assured, and the flowers have begun to fall.

Famine.

3. The rains during the year were sufficient though much delayed, and there is now no apprehension of a continuance of famine conditions. The effects of the famine are gradually disappearing, and the people are steadily though slowly regaining their normal condition.

Relief works, poor-houses, kitchens, etc., were opened in the Dungarpur State; 263,560 persons were relieved during the famine at a cost of Rs. 1,52,791, under the management and supervision of Lieutenant Nicholas and the Assistant Resident. The Government of India helped the State with a loan of Rs. 2 lakhs to meet the increased expenditure in connection with famine relief measures. A detailed report under this head has already been separately submitted.

A local committee as a branch of the Provincial Charitable Relief Fund was formed at Dungarpur, at the Assistant Resident's initiative, in April 1900, for the purpose of affording extra relief and comforts to the poor. The amount collected locally for this object was most generously supplemented by the Indian Charitable Famine Relief Fund. The Assistant Resident personally supervised the distribution of bullocks and grain to the cultivators to the value of Rs. 56,772.

Border Court.

4. A Border Court was held on the 23rd March 1901 at Kherwara, jointly by the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar, and myself at which 21 cases between Dungarpur and Mewar were disposed of. The Political Agents of Rewa and Mahi Kantha were unable to meet me for the settlement of cases between Dungarpur and Sunth and Idar. It is much to be regretted that these Courts could not be held.

Boundary Disputes.

5. No boundary cases between Dungarpur and the neighbouring States were taken up for decision during the year. The number of pending cases remains the same as before. I hope that a Special Boundary Settlement Officer may be deputed in the near future to settle pending disputes, especially one of very long standing between Dungarpur and Mori of Idar.

Administration.

6. Pandit Kashinath was appointed Kamdar of the Dungarpur State in April 1900, in which post he continued till December 1900, when ill-health compelled him to proceed on leave on medical certificate. In his absence

Mehta Hira Lal, the Faujdar of Dungarpur, has been officiating as Kamdar with the approval of the Resident in Mewar. He has so far been giving entire satisfaction in the discharge of his duties.

Owing to the incapacity of certain members of the Dungarpur Council, it was found necessary to reconstitute this body. New rules were framed for its guidance, and the Assistant Resident was appointed President, in order that he might be associated more closely with the working of the Council and the general administration of the State. It is satisfactory to note that the management of the State is progressing satisfactorily.

7. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 2154-I. A., dated 16th May 1900, the States of Banswara and Partabgarh and the Chiefship of Kushalgarh were separated from the charge of the Assistant Resident in Mewar. Notable Events.

His Highness the young Maharawal of Dungarpur continues to study in the Mayo College at Ajmer, and paid a visit to Dungarpur during the summer vacation and the Christmas holidays.

The census operations were carried out satisfactorily in Dungarpur; the census as taken on the night of March 1st shows the total population of the State to be 100,018 including the Pal Bhils, or a decrease of 39 per cent. on the population of 1891.

The Bhil population gave considerable trouble to the administration of the State during the famine. The local police were unequal to suppress the prevailing lawlessness, and the military from the Mewar Bhil Corps had consequently to be called in for the suppression of crime and the restoration of order.

8. Owing to the depreciation of the local currency it is proposed to adopt the British currency, and correspondence on the subject is taking place. Local Currency.

9. The income of the Dungarpur State for the year ending 30th June 1900 was Chitori Rs. 1,07,912-15-6 and the expenditure Chitori Rs. 2,98,664-6-6. The heavy excess of expenditure over receipts caused a debt of Rs. 25,884-13-0 to Rai Bahadur Seth Sobhag Mal, of Ajmer, in addition to the loan of Rupees one lakh Imperial equal to Rs. 1,64,866-15-0 Chitori, obtained from the Government of India. A further loan of Rupees one lakh had to be applied for from the Government of India, which was sanctioned and has since been received by the State. Finances.

10. The number of Criminal and Civil cases disposed of and pending Judicial during the year are as under:—

								Disposed of.	Pending.
Criminal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,537	228
Civil	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	202	83

11. The State Police has been re-organised and placed on a better footing. Police.

12. The average number of boys attending the school at Dungarpur for the year 1900-1901 is 88. Education.

Village schools for elementary instruction have been opened at Sagwara, Galiakot, Aspur, Sahla and other places.

No. 269, dated Camp Partabgarh, the 10th April 1901.

From—LIEUTENANT S. B. A. PATTERSON, I.S.C., Assistant Resident, Banswara and Partabgarh,

To—The Resident in Mewar.

I have the honour to forward the Annual Report for the official year 1900-1901, as called for in your letter No. 598, dated 29th March 1901.

2. I was put in charge of these two States on May 10th, 1900. They had been, previous to this, under the charge of the Assistant Resident in Mewar. It was however found necessary to form them into a separate Sub-Agency.

3. The famine was as severe in these States as in other parts of Rajputana. In Banswara the severity was not recognized in time, and relief measures were badly organized and inadequate. Events of Importance.

4. In Partabgarh well organized relief works were established and every effort made to help the people. The Darbar borrowed two lakhs from the

Government of India for expenditure on famine relief, and the Maharawal took personal interest in the matter and inspected the works himself. The matter has however been reported on separately at length.

5. The census operations were carried out during the year. The result is as follows, showing a comparison with the Census of 1891 :—

	1891.	1901.
Partabgarh	87,975	52,029
Banswara (and Kushalgarh)	211,641	165,276

6. On the death of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria, the Maharawal and Maharawat addressed kharitas of sympathy to His Excellency the Viceroy, and on the occasion of the accession of His Majesty King Edward VII they addressed kharitas of congratulation.

The Season.

7. The rainfall in Banswara amounted to 28·2 inches, and in Partabgarh to 45·54 inches.

Owing to the excessive and untimely rain in Partabgarh, the kharif crops suffered severely, but in Banswara it was good. As the rain stopped early in both States, the rabi crop is not as good as in usual years. The opium crop in Partabgarh is, however, excellent. The prices of food-grains were unusually high as will be seen in the following table :—

	WHEAT. Srs. Ch.	GRAM. Srs. Ch.	MAKRI. Srs. Ch.
Banswara	7 14	8 5	14 0
Partabgarh	8 0	8 6	13 10

Education.

8. The school in Partabgarh is well attended, and the pupils are well taught. In Banswara there is also a school, but education is at a low ebb and it is not looked on with favour by the Maharawal. There is also a school at Kushalgarh.

PARTABGARH.

9. The administration is well carried on, on the whole, but every branch of work is hampered by the heavy debt owed by the Darbar. The Darbar borrowed two lakhs from Government during the past year, and are negotiating for a further loan of five lakhs. In July 1900 the Maharawal dismissed his Kamdar, Thakur Raghubir Singh. His Highness does all the work himself, assisted by a Secretary, Lala Gauri Shanker. A thoroughly good accountant is wanted badly. A son was born in the autumn of 1900.

Crime.

10. Violent crime among the Bhils increased to a great extent in Partabgarh, but genuine efforts were made by the Darbar to check it.

BANSWARA.

11. The condition of this State cannot be regarded as satisfactory. The finances are unsatisfactory. The Kamdar, who was appointed last year, Pandit Ganpat Rao, is a capable man, but he is much hampered. The State contains rich soil, numerous irrigation tanks and excellent forests. The latter are not in any way preserved, and are of no benefit to the Darbar. Through indiscriminate cutting and burning these forests are being gradually ruined.

Crime.

12. Violent crime rose to a serious extent during the past year. I reported on this separately in June, and may briefly say that it was owing to the totally inadequate relief measures that had up to then been instituted.

Transit of
Government
Mails.

13. One bad case of mail robbery and murder took place three miles out of Banswara in August. Three of the perpetrators were arrested and sentenced to imprisonment for life. The mails were not recovered.

14. A long-standing quarrel between the Rao of Garhi and the Maharawal, Feudatories, arising partly out of the attachment of some Garhi villages by the Darbar and through numerous claims and counter claims preferred by one party against the other, was settled in October.

KUSHALGARH.

15. This small feudatory Chiefship was badly hit by the famine. The Rao did his best to institute famine relief measures, but as the population consists almost entirely of Bhils, the want of proper organization was badly felt. Affairs in Kushalgarh during the latter half of the year were by no means satisfactory. Violent crime was prevalent, and no steps were taken to check it. The Rao was himself ill.

In March I went to Kushalgarh with Mr. Kemball, Assistant to the General Superintendent of Thagi and Dakaiti. Some drastic steps were found to be necessary to put a stop to the state of affairs then prevailing. I am reporting on this separately.

16. In January a Border Court was held at Dhariawad for cases between Border Court. Mewar, Banswara and Partabgarh. One hundred thirty-four cases were disposed of.

In March a Border Court was held between Banswara and Partabgarh. Forty-seven cases were disposed of. Owing to famine and census, none of the surrounding Political Officers were able to meet me for the disposal of cases.

17. I settled some five miles of boundary between Banswara and Kushalgarh, over which there had been much friction. Boundary Disputes.

No. 224-G., dated Kherwara, the 1st April 1901.

From—MAJOR C. HUTTON-DAWSON, Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts,
Mewar,

To—The Resident in Mewar.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of this Superintendency for the year 1900-1901.

2. The Hilly Tracts have passed through a famine of the greatest severity; The District. the mortality has been appalling. The cattle nearly all died as no fodder was available. Generous grants from the Charitable Relief Fund were made, and large quantities of seed grain and many plough oxen were given to the Bhils. Reports of the famine have already been submitted.

3. The kharif crop was very fair. The rañi crop is fair. Great damage Crops. has been done in some parts of the district by rats to standing corn.

The prospect of a mohwa harvest is very good.

4. During the year up to October 1900 crime was great. As the maize crop Crime. ripened, the Bhils quieted down, and it was found possible to withdraw the many patrols of the Mewar Bhil Corps posted in the district. Crime is not now above normal.

5. A Court was held in March by the Assistant Resident, Dungarpur, Border Court. and myself for the settlement of cases between the Kherwara Bhumat and Dungarpur.

6. The Mewar Bhil Corps has done excellent work in hunting down Mewar Bhil dakaitis. The duties it was called on to perform were very heavy. The Corp Corps. was inspected by Sir Robert Low, Commanding Bombay Army, in December 1900, and by General Black, Commanding Deesa, in January 1901.

7. The outlook is bright. There does not appear to be any distress among Outlook. the Bhils at present.

8. The Report of the Assistant Political Superintendent is attached.

No. 105, dated Kotra, the 1st April 1901.

From—CAPTAIN G. J. HOLMES, Offg. Assistant Political Superintendent, Hilly
Tracts, Mewar,

To—The Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Kotra District.

2. The health of the district began to improve since December 1900. Up till then fever made great havoc with the weakened physique of the Bhils.

3. The mahki crop was good wherever sown. The same remark applies to the rabi crop.

4. A Border Court was held at Abu Road in December between Mewar, Mahikantha and Sirohi, at which 28 cases with Sirohi and 117 cases with Mahikantha were disposed of. A large number of cases still remain unsettled.

5. One case of witch-swinging has been reported.

(2)

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 283-G., dated Jodhpur, the 23rd April 1901.

From—CAPTAIN K. D. ERSKINE, I.S.C., Resident, Western Rajputana States,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Western Rajputana States Residency for the year 1900-1901.

MARWAR.

2. Slight showers of rain fell in April, May and June, and the monsoon Season, crops fairly established itself by the end of July. Rain was fairly general during and health. August and September, and on the whole well distributed. In 15 parganas the fall was above the average, in 2 it was about normal, while in 6 it was below the average.

But for the terrible mortality among the plough cattle and the very unhealthy season, the kharif crop would have been a bumper one, save in a few villages in the Nagore, Pachbadra and Sheo districts: still the outturn may be put at from 14 to 15 annas in the rupee. The prospects of the rabi are excellent.

The public health was indifferent: cholera made its appearance early in the year and lasted on and off till September, when it was followed by a severe type of fever. The mortality from fever is said to have been greater than from cholera. There has recently been an outbreak of plague in Bali and Sewari, which, though not yet stamped out, is well under control. Plague first appeared in Bali, and the village was evacuated, the inhabitants being accommodated in temporary camps. As cases still continued, the Darbar decided to introduce a system of voluntary inoculation, granting special concessions to those submitting themselves to this operation. His Highness the Maharaja, though in indifferent health, set an excellent example to his subjects by getting himself inoculated, and by the 16th instant the entire population of both villages (save those who were sick), numbering some 8,000 souls, had been inoculated.

3. A separate report on the famine, which was the severest of its kind, Famine. being a "Trikal" or treble famine, has already been submitted. One hundred and seventy-four Civil Agency and 15 Public Works were opened for the relief of the distressed, on which 20,754,154 units found employment, and 6,946,266 were gratuitously maintained. All relief institutions were closed in September, with the exception of orphanages, which are still being maintained and are helped from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund. On the closure of the works and in order to enable the people to start afresh in life, valedictory doles were awarded, cattle were imported from Malwa and the Central India States, and distributed amongst the cultivators, while takavi advances were freely given. The direct cost of the famine to the State is given as Rs. 29,35,000, which sum was advanced by the Government of India as a loan to the State, and of it Rs. 12,60,000 were received during the year.

For their services during the famine Mr. W. Home, the Manager of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, and Pandit Sukhdeo Prashad, Secretary to the Musahib Ala, were granted Kaisar-i-Hind medals of the first class, while Miss Adams, M.D., Captains Grant, I.M.S., and Bremner, R.E., and Pandit Brahma Nand and Seth Ram Gopal received the medals of the second class.

4. In the absence of Maharaj Dhiraj Colonel Sir Pratap Singh, the Administration. Musahib Ala, the administration was carried on by a special Committee,

REPORT ON THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

consisting of His Highness the Maharaja as President with Rao Bahadur Pandit Sukhdeo Prashad and Kavi Raj Murardan as Members.

5. The table below compares the actual receipts and expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, with the figures estimated at the beginning of the year :—

Revenue and
expenditure.

	Actuals.	According to Budget Estimates.
	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue.		
Ordinary revenue	36,59,081	42,91,000
Extraordinary revenue	28,14,596	24,34,000
TOTAL REVENUE	64,74,277	67,25,000
Expenditure.		
Ordinary expenditure	39,22,311	40,74,000
Extraordinary expenditure	25,91,311	27,40,093
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	65,13,622	68,14,093

The decrease in ordinary revenue is due to short receipts under Land Revenue and Customs. Extraordinary revenue includes Rs. 12,60,000 Famine loan incurred during the year, and Rs. 6,00,000 lent by Government for administrative purposes. Expenditure was kept within Budget limits.

The estimated balance in the Treasury on the 1st instant was Rs. 1,35,076, and the revenue for the current year is estimated at Rs. 41,34,000, making a total balance of only Rs. 35,292. The estimated expenditure is Rs. 42,33,784, leaving a closing of the Mysore loan incurred for railway purposes is to be started, and a lakh of rupees is set apart for this purpose.

Crime and
Police.

6. The number of heinous offences against property was unusually high during the past year of famine. Highway robberies and dakaitis numbered 172 and 189, respectively, and the value of property stolen is reported to have been Rs. 41,942, out of which property worth Rs. 2,152 was recovered, and 60 offenders were arrested.

A large number of dakaitis was reported from Godwar, and they are attributed to the Minas.

To check the increase in crime, every pargana was provided with an additional police force temporarily engaged under the name of Famine Police.

Forests.

7. The area under forest conservancy and under fuel and fodder reserve was 335.48 and 7.70 square miles, respectively.

Land Revenue.

There was a marked falling off in the number of breaches of Forest Rules, said to be due to the exceptionally good crop of fodder outside the reserves.

8. The famine naturally affected this branch of revenue, which consequently exhibits a marked fall, the net income being Rs. 2,07,105. During the year 1,446,459 bighas were sown for the kharif crop, and 1,930,078 bighas have been sown for the rabi. The outturn is expected to be nearly 16 annas.

Railway and
Public Works.

9. Mr. W. Home was Manager of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway throughout the year. The percentage of net earnings on the capital outlay on the Railway was 7.05 against 14.28 in the previous year. The decrease is attributed to falling off in traffic in grain on the cessation of the famine and the inability of the people to import luxuries.

The expenditure during the year on Railway construction was as follows :—

	Rs.
Shadipalli-Balotra Railway	2,10,577
Relaying the Luni-Balotra Section	73,408
Second telegraph wire between Merta Road and Bikaner Frontier	5,546
Diversion of line at Salawas	8,848
TOTAL	2,98,469

The above expenditure was met from the sum of rupees three lakhs received from the Bikaner Darbar for materials sold.

The Shadipalli-Balotra Railway was opened for traffic of all descriptions from Barmer to Shadipalli on the 22nd December 1900, thus completing the system and opening up through railway communication between Rajputana and Sindh. Considerable difficulty, however, is being felt in working the line owing to the non-arrival of the new rolling stock.

The expenditure on Public Works was very limited, owing to the large demand for funds for famine relief works. On these latter Rs. 6,28,654 were spent under Mr. Home's supervision and advice.

10. There was again a falling off under this head, the net revenue amounting to Rs. 4,95,000 as compared with Rs. 6,91,000 in the previous year. Customs.

Owing to the introduction of British currency in the State, the levy of import duty on silver was abolished during the year.

11. One Regiment of the Jodhpur Imperial Service Cavalry (Sardar Imperial Service Risala), which had been sent to Muttra in November 1899 to take the place of the 9th Lancers ordered on service to South Africa, returned to Jodhpur in December last. The Government of India again bore the expense of the move.

The services of one Regiment of the Jodhpur Imperial Service Cavalry were offered by the Darbar for active service in China. The offer was accepted by the Government, and the Regiment, under the command of Maharaj Dhiraj Colonel Sir Pratap Singh, G.O.S.I., C.B., left Jodhpur in August last to join the 4th Brigade. The Jodhpur Lancers are still in China and are reported to be doing good service.

SIROHI.

12. The rainfall measured at Sirohi during the year was 26.60 inches, but it was neither fairly distributed nor seasonable. Consequently both the kharif and rabi crops suffered to some extent.

Cholera and malarial fever were very prevalent, especially on famine relief works and in the poor-houses, and caused a heavy mortality among the inhabitants.

There was no change among the principal persons engaged in the administration. Singhi Jowar Chand continues in the office of Dewan, and lately received the title of Rai Bahadur for his services in the famine.

Maharaj Kumar Lachman Singh, second son of His Highness the Maha Rao, died suddenly on the 26th October 1900 at the age of 8 years.

The income of the State is reported to have been Rs. 2,86,664-13-6, and the expenditure Rs. 3,51,996-1-9, excluding Rs. 1,92,434-4-0 spent on famine relief works. The decrease in the revenue and the increase in expenditure are both attributable to the past famine.

The State has received from Government a famine loan of two lakhs of rupees at 4 per cent. interest.

Thirty-two cases of robbery and 39 of dakaiti are said to have been committed during the year; of these 9 robberies and 24 dakaitis occurred in Khalsa territory against 8 robberies and 5 dakaitis in the previous year. The increase in the number of dakaitis is said to be largely due to raids committed on Sirohi villages by Bhils of Mewar and Idar. The perpetrators in 8 cases of dakaiti were arrested and brought to justice during the year.

JAISALMER.

13. The rainfall was somewhat deficient, only about 6 inches falling during the year against an average of 8 inches. The outturn of the kharif crop was about 3 annas in the rupee only, and the rabi is estimated to be but little better. Locusts again did damage, and the want of bullocks was much felt.

The public health was not satisfactory. There was a severe outbreak of cholera in the city of Jaisalmer lasting from the 20th June to 16th July 1900,

REPORT ON THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

during which period 2,154 persons are said to have died of this disease. Cholera afterwards spread to the different districts, causing 584 more deaths. Malarial fever was also prevalent in the State.

The famine drove numbers of people out of the country, and the Darbar revenue suffered in consequence. The three main heads of revenue under Customs, Opium and Land Revenue show a falling-off of Rs. 60,800, out of a total revenue according to the sanctioned estimates of Rs. 1,38,300. It is stated that some 35,000 persons, chiefly of the cultivating classes, emigrated to Sindh during the famine and have not yet returned.

In order to tide over the present financial deadlock and to meet the anticipated deficit in the year's accounts the Darbar have been compelled to ask assistance from the Government of India in the shape of a further loan of Rs. 50,000, to be repaid on the same conditions as regards interest and instalments of principal as those proposed for the famine loan of Rs. 50,000. The Darbar were unable to pay any instalment towards the repayment of the Jabalpur Seth's loan, which now amounts to Rs. 82,056.

Dewan Mehta Jagjiwan was on sick leave from the 29th June to the 29th December 1900. During his absence Thakur Khushal Singh, father of the present Maharawal, was appointed to act for him, but he unfortunately died soon after of cholera, and the work was done by Pirohit Rawatmal, the Secretary of the State Council.

A matter for congratulation is the very small amount of crime in the State during the year. Only one case of dakaiti is said to have occurred, and all concerned have been arrested and are now under trial.

His Highness the young Maharawal enjoyed good health during the year, and is said to be making good progress in his studies at the Mayo College. He spent the summer vacation at his capital.

14. The most melancholy event of the year was the death of Her late Majesty the Queen Victoria, Empress of India. The marks of respect shown and ceremonies observed in the three States under this Residency on the sad occasion have been separately reported.

The health of His Highness the Maharaja caused some anxiety during the year, and he was obliged to go to Nasirabad for change of air accompanied by Captain J. W. Grant, I.M.S. His Highness is now about to proceed on a sea voyage to Australia.

Owing to considerable fluctuation in the rate of exchange between the local and British currency, the Jodhpur Darbar, with the sanction of the Government of India, converted its coin into Government rupees, which have now been made the sole legal tender in the State.

15. In the Marwar Court of Vakils twenty-seven cases were instituted during the year, making with 27 pending cases a total of 54. Of these 24 were disposed of, leaving 30 for adjudication during the current year.

Notable Events.

Court of Vakils.

(3)

JAIPUR RESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 151, dated Jaipur, the 1st May 1901.

From—H. V. COBB, Esq., C.S., Resident at Jaipur,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputan.

I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year 1900-1901.

JAIPUR.

2. In the course of the year Jaipur was visited among others by :— Notable events.

- (1) The Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Curzon Wylie, the Agent to the Governor-General, on two occasions, *viz.*, in November 1900 and February 1901.
- (2) His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant-General Sir A. Power Palmer, and Staff.
- (3) The members of the Horse and Mule-breeding Commission.

3. The following distinguished native gentlemen died during the year under report :—

- (1) Rao Bahadur Thakur Gobind Singhji, Chief of Chomu and Member of Council.
- (2) Rai Bahadur Kanti Chandra Mukerji, C.I.E., Chief Member of Council, who died at Nagpur whilst on deputation to the Famine Commission.
- (3) Raja Ajit Singhji Bahadur, Chief of Khetri, who died near Agra on the 18th January 1901 as the result of an accident.

4. The death of Her Most Gracious Majesty the late Queen-Empress Victoria, and the accession to the throne of His Majesty King Edward the Seventh, as well as the manner in which the news of these events was received in Jaipur, have formed the subject of a separate report. In connection with the former event I must place on record here the liberality of His Highness the Maharaja, who has promised an additional sum of four lakhs to the Indian Peoples Famine Trust, thus bringing the total amount of his contributions to that Fund to twenty lakhs, and has offered a donation of five lakhs to the Victoria Memorial Hall, which it is proposed should be erected in Calcutta.

5. The following decorations were bestowed by the Government of India :—

- (1) The "G.C.I.E." upon His Highness the Maharaja.
- (2) The Silver Medal of the "Kaisar-i-Hind Order" upon (a) the Reverend Doctor Macalister, D.D., (b) Rai Bahadur Dhanpat Rai, C.I.E., and (c) Pandit Jai Nath. These medals were granted in recognition of the recipients' services during the famine.

6. The year's rainfall, though late in coming, was up to the average, and Season and the crops have been good. The effects of the famine, referred to in the adminis- crops.
tration reports of the two previous years, are, however, still felt, and have affected the entire administration of the State. It is sufficient to state here that, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge—an opinion which has been endorsed by the figures obtained at the recent census—the famine was probably as successfully combated in Jaipur as in the adjacent British Indian territory.

REPORT ON THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

In this respect it may be claimed that the Jaipur famine operations were in advance of most of the other States in Rajputana. This fact is the more notable in so much as no recourse was had to borrowing from Imperial sources. The famine was fought, and well fought, by the State with its own funds and for the most part with its own personnel. His Highness the Maharaja's keen interest in the campaign, and his liberality, both in his State and outside, are sufficiently well known to make further reference to them unnecessary.

7. The total amount of expenditure for the year ending the 31st December 1900 was just under twelve lakhs.

Nearly two lakhs of revenue were realised on account of irrigation. It is interesting to note that since 1868 there has been spent in this State a sum of 58 lakhs in round figures on irrigation works, which has resulted in a revenue of 47 lakhs. The success of the State's recent famine efforts is in a great measure due to the liberal policy these figures indicate, and to the skill and energy of Colonel Jacob, C.I.E., and his staff.

The Ramgarh Irrigation Work has progressed well, 47 feet of the reservoir having filled out of 70 feet high water level. Irrigation therefrom is now proceeding.

8. The work on this Railway has progressed steadily throughout the year. Up to the 31st December all earthwork, ballast collection, major and minor bridge works, station buildings and quarters have been completed, with the exception of the Banas Bridge, of which two-thirds of the masonry has been finished, and of the locomotive arrangements at Jaipur City and Sawai-Madhopur, which are well in hand.

The working arrangements of the line are still under the consideration of the Government of India, and the rails and plant have yet to be purchased. The delay in this latter respect is due partly to the large extra expenditure which the State has had to incur on account of the famine, partly to the depreciation of the local currency, and partly to the existing high prices for steel.

9. The earthwork on this line has been completed. During December and January the line was inspected by the Engineer-in-Chief, Famine Works I. Survey, whose report was submitted to the Engineer-in-Chief of the Ghazabad-Moradabad Railway and is now, it is presumed, awaiting the orders of the Government of India. I trust that the matter will soon be disposed of, as otherwise the work already accomplished is likely to be obliterated by climatic effects.

10. Though the year's results are better than those for the previous year, the effects of the famine are still very noticeable. Taking all kinds of institutions together, the number of schools fell from 622 to 496, and of scholars from 21,335 to 16,010.

The department has suffered a severe loss in the death of its Director, Babu Kalipado Banarji. As a set off to these misfortunes it is satisfactory to record that in the M. A. Examination of the Calcutta University a Jaipur candidate obtained second place, whilst all three candidates for the B. A. Examination at Allahabad were successful.

11. The strength of the Imperial Service Transport Corps at the close of the year amounted to 744 men (including officers), 1,159 ponies, 556 iron carts, and 16 tongas.

Though the Corps has not been on active service during the year under report, it has waged a most successful campaign against the famine, in regard to which its services have been invaluable.

The medals for the Tirah Campaign were distributed by Colonel Beatson in December 1900, whilst the Corps had the honour, in January 1901, of being inspected by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

12. The Revenue figures for the Sambat year are given in tabular form below, and show how liberally the Darbar has responded to the special calls made upon it in connection with famine. It speaks well for the financial administration of the State in previous years that the extraordinary expenditure thus indicated has been met without recourse to borrowing; but some years of normal prosperity and rigid economy will be required to re-establish the financial prosperity which existed before, and to enable the Darbar to conclude its railway programme and convert its coinage.

Public Works.

Jaipur Sawai-Madhopur Railway.

Rewari-Phalera Railway.

Education.

Transport Corps.

Revenue.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of Jaipur State for Sambat 1956 (1899-1900.)

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.			
Estimated.	Actual.	Decrease.	Estimated.	Actual.	Decrease.	Increase.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
60,91,391 3 9	45,63,123 6 0	15,31,267 13 9	190 Gold Mohurs and 62,14,756 3 2	158 Gold Mohurs and 1,08,71,393 7 8	32 Gold Mohurs.	46,56,642 4 6

13. The figures which have been furnished are meagre and incomplete. As, Police and however, only thirteen dakaitis are reported, as compared with sixty-one in the crime. previous year, the presumption is that satisfactory preventive measures were taken.

KISHANGARH.

14. On the 18th August 1900, to the sorrow of his people and the regret of his many friends, His Highness the Maharaja Sir Sardul Singh, Bahadur, G.C.I.E., died at Kishangarh in his 43rd year. He has been succeeded by his only son, the Maharaja Madan Singh, now in his 17th year. Visits of condolence were received from the Chiefs of Jaipur, Alwar and Bundi and from many others.

With the approval of the Government of India, the administration of the State during the minority of the present Maharaja is being conducted by the State Council under the advice and general superintendence of the Resident.

Timely rains fell during the year under report, and the kharif and rabi crops, with the exception of cotton, have been good.

A sum of a lakh and a half was borrowed from the Government of India for the necessities of Famine Relief, and this enabled the Darbar to assist the impoverished zemindars with liberal takavi plough bullocks and seed.

The criminal statistics are very similar to those of the previous year, crime being of course much above the average. The police arrangements were satisfactory on the whole, and there has been an improvement in the ratio of convictions to persons arrested.

Municipal affairs move slowly, and the state of the Kishangarh Dispensary is very unsatisfactory. A site has been selected for a new and suitable building, and it is hoped the work will be taken in hand shortly.

Good Nagori breeding bulls have been obtained from Hissar to improve the agricultural stock, and a Panjabi donkey stallion has also been purchased, partly to improve the local breed of donkeys and partly in view of possible mule-breeding.

The Stone and Marble Quarries, and the Garnet Mines have suffered, like other industries, from the effects of the famine. But both in the utilization of natural products such as the above, and in the pushing of other industries, e.g., cotton mills, carpet manufactories, tanneries, and the like, it is satisfactory to record that the State Council shows progressive tendencies.

The irrigation works completed during the year have been made use of and have led to the founding of two new villages.

The public health has been in this State as elsewhere very unsatisfactory. Cholera and malarial fevers have been epidemic, and the mortality has been remarkably heavy.

The subject of social reform is not being overlooked in Kishangarh.

The Walterkrit Sabha has extended its operations to Jagirdars of all castes and even to Mahomedans.

The Mahajan classes have followed suit, as well as the Brahmans, and have introduced rules for regulating the expenses incurred on account of deaths and marriages. A healthy tendency towards the prevention of infant marriage is also on the increase, whilst the Mahomedan community has revived the custom of widow re-marriage which, as the result of Hindu influence, had fallen into disuse.

(4)

EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 2041, dated Dholpur, the 15th April 1901.

From—CAPTAIN W. C. R. STRATTON, I.S.C., Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Eastern States Agency for the year 1900-1901.

During the year under report Lieutenant-Colonel C. Herbert held charge of the Agency till the forenoon of the 20th February, when I took over charge from him.

2. The sad news of the demise of Her Most Gracious Majesty was received on the 22nd January 1901, and was communicated at once to the Darbars in this Agency, who sent messages of condolence and sincere sympathy.

Death of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

3. On the 27th January 1901 salutes of 101 guns were fired at Karauli and Dholpur in honour of the accession of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Gracious Defender of the Faith, and Emperor of India. On the 28th January a full dress Darbar was held by the Political Agent at the Bharatpur Palace, and the proclamation of the accession of His Most Gracious Majesty was read by him. A salute of 101 guns was then fired.

Accession of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII.

4. The Darbars in this Agency have promised the following subscriptions to the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund :—

Queen Victoria Memorial.

	Rs.
Bharatpur	50,000
Karauli	9,000
Dholpur	50,000

BHARATPUR.

5. During the year the assessments of the Southern Tahsils of Rupbas, Uchain, Bhusawar and Bayana were announced by Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer, C.S., Settlement Commissioner, Alwar and Bharatpur. The settlement work of the whole of the Bharatpur State was completed by the end of March 1901.

6. The total rainfall during the year was 30·73 inches against 21·97 inches last year.

The general condition of the kharif and rabi crops was on the whole good, though slight damage was caused to the kharif crops by excessive rains and to the rabi crops by the untimely fall of the winter rains accompanied by slight showers of hail in some of the tahsils.

7. With the exception of an outbreak of cholera the general health of the public was good throughout the year. Cholera broke out in May. There were 594 cases, of which 353 proved fatal. There was no other epidemic disease of any sort.

8. The usual return of schools received from the Darbar shows 456 boys in the Sadar School, Bharatpur, on the 31st March 1901, of whom 179 read English, 178 Hindi, 31 Sanskrit and 68 Urdu. There are 12 Tahsil schools with a total attendance of 1,116, and 77 Halkabundi schools with 1,797 boys.

9. One case of infanticide and attempted suicide was reported to have occurred in the Bharatpur State in August 1900, in which a woman threw herself into a well with her two infant daughters. The two children were drowned, but the woman was taken out alive. Twenty-four cases of murder and other heinous offences occurred during the year, of which 12 cases were tried. Twenty-two persons were arrested, of whom 10 were convicted. One of the accused concerned in a murder case was sentenced to death.

Six cases of dakaiti occurred during the year, in which property valued at Rs. 2,799-2-0 was plundered. Property worth Rs. 20-2-0 was subsequently recovered.

Nine persons were arrested, of whom none were convicted.

Administration.

10. The administration of the State continued to be carried on by a Council under the general control of the Political Agent. The personnel of the Council was increased in November 1900 by the appointment on probation for six months of Munshi Brij Lal, late Mir Munshi of the Kota Political Agency, as a fifth member.

Deposition of Maharaja Ram Singh and the installation of his infant son, Kishen Singh.

11. His Highness Maharaja (now Ex-Maharaja) Ram Singh visited Abu in April 1900. During his stay there, on the 2nd June 1900, he shot dead one of his personal servants named Kiddoo, a barber. In consequence of this deplorable incident, Maharaja Ram Singh was deposed, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India on the 27th August 1900.

On the same date his infant son of about 11 months, Kishen Singh, was installed as Maharaja of Bharatpur in his father's place in a Darbar held by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General at the Palace at Bharatpur.

The infant Maharaja has been placed in charge of his foster-father, Dhao Bakshi Raghunath Singh, a Member of the State Council.

Marriage of one of the daughters of the late Maharaja. Imperial Service Troops.

12. On the 16th February 1901, Bibi Sujan Kuar, the younger daughter of the late Maharaja Jaswant Singh, was married at Bharatpur to the son of Thakur Bakhshish Singh, of Raja Sansi, in the Punjab.

13. Under the orders of the Government of India, the Imperial Service Infantry Regiment proceeded to Poona for garrison duty on the 28th February 1901.

Considerable progress has been made with the Transport Corps which was raised last year. The strength of the Corps is now 250 carts and 393 mules. It is hoped to bring it to full strength shortly.

Visits.

14. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India paid a flying visit to Bharatpur on the 22nd January 1901, arriving in the morning and leaving the same evening.

In January 1901 the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, paid a visit to Bharatpur.

KARAULI.

Season.

15. The rainfall at Karauli during the year under report was 23.45 inches as compared with 19.17 inches last year.

The rain was opportune and copious, and the people reaped a bumper kharif crop. The outturn of the rabi crop is also expected to be good, although from some places partial damage to wheat is reported owing to the unseasonable fall of rain in February.

Health.

16. The general health of the people was good throughout the year, but cholera broke out during June. There were in all 1,024 cases with 476 deaths. The last case reported was on the 27th September 1900.

Education.

17. The return of the Maharaja's School at Karauli, received from the Darbar, shows a daily average attendance of 267 boys, of whom 25 read English.

His Highness the Maharaja continues to take the greatest interest in this school.

In January 1901 the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, during his visit to Karauli, inspected this school, and was present when the annual prizes were distributed to the students.

Crime.

18. No case of infanticide was reported to have occurred during the year. Twelve cases of heinous crime were reported, of which 11 were tried. Thirteen persons were arrested, of whom 9 were convicted and 4 released.

Only one case of dakaiti occurred, in which property to the value of Rs. 76 was plundered.

Finances.

19. From a return received from the Darbar, it appears that the total income from all sources during the year, including a private loan of Rs. 3,07,237-14-9, amounted to Rs. 7,46,595-4-6, while the expenditure under all heads was Rs. 7,15,207-2-6.

The State is now in debt to the extent of Rs. 3,28,237-14-9, which amount is to be paid off in annual instalments of Rs. 55,000.

20. The Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, visited Visits. Karauli in January 1901.

DHOLPUR.

21. The average rainfall during the year was 30·25 inches, against 21·25 Season. inches last year. The greatest fall during the year was registered during the month of August.

Both the kharif and rabi crops were fairly good.

22. The general health of the public was good. There were 78 cases of Health. cholera in August and September, of which 19 proved fatal.

23. No case of infanticide was brought to notice during the year. Crime.

Eight cases of murder and other heinous crime were reported. Five cases were tried, and 13 persons were arrested, of whom one was convicted.

Two persons named Ghiaram and Kamraj, who were convicted of murder in 1898, were sentenced to death during the year.

One case of dakaiti was reported to have occurred, in which property valued at Rs. 800 was plundered. Property worth Rs. 600 was subsequently recovered.

24. There were 174 boys educated in the City School and 134 in the Tahsil Education. Schools. The expenditure during the year is shown to be Rs. 2,523 against Rs. 2,915 last year.

25. His Highness the Maharaj Rana went to Chail (Punjab) in May, and Visits. remained there during the hot weather.

The Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, paid a visit to Dholpur in February 1901.

26. In December 1900 a cotton press and ginning mill were established at Miscellaneous. Dholpur by Mr. Adarji Dadabhoy, of Bombay, with the sanction of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General, under an agreement entered into with the Dholpur State.

(5)

HARAOTI AND TONK ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 124-P., dated Deoli, the 3rd April 1901.

From—CAPTAIN K. D. ERSKINE, I.S.C., Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of this Agency for the year 1900-1901.

2. The year will always be remembered for one sad event, *viz.*, the demise of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, which occurred on the 22nd January 1901. The melancholy intelligence was received by the Chiefs in this Agency with real sorrow; offices and shops were at once closed and remained so for three days, minute guns were fired, and numerous other marks of respect were paid.

I.—DEOLI.

3. The kharif crop though late was good, and the rabi promises well, but on account of sickness and mortality among the people and absence of cattle much ground remained uncultivated.

II.—THE COURT OF VAKILS AT THE HARAOTI AND TONK AGENCY.

4. The Court of Vakils had 47 cases for disposal, of which 42 were decided and 5 were pending when the year closed. Appeals in 5 of those cases were lodged in the Higher Court; in 2 cases the Lower Court's order was confirmed, in 2 it was revised, and in 1 case Appellate Orders were awaited when the year closed. The cases disposed of during the year are classified as follows:—

Murder	4
Highway robbery with aggravating circumstances	2
Ditto without ditto	3
Thefts	4
Cattle-lifting	1
Dakaiti	22
Miscellaneous	6
	<hr/>
TOTAL	42

III.—THE MINA KHERAR.

5. This tract consists of 14 Jaipur, 10 Mewar and 11 Bundi villages. The conduct of the Minas was on the whole satisfactory. There was famine during the early part of the year, and the rainfall though plentiful was later. The kharif crop was indifferent and the rabi promises to be but little better. There was a good deal of cholera in some of the villages in May and June, and a severe type of malarial fever in October. The Jaipur Darbar continued its relief works, and thus not only saved many lives but kept many men out of mischief. The Mewar Darbar also gave employment to many Minas at the tanks of Kuraria Lohari, and Polia, and advanced them money to enable them to purchase seed. The total mortality in the 10 Mewar villages was 654, and only 29 births were reported.

At the beginning of the year there were 608 Minas in the 11 Bundi villages; the number now is said to be 411, including 11 new-comers.

In the entire tract there were some 5 cases of dakaiti, 3 of which have been traced to the Minas. There were numerous cases of theft, but they were mostly very petty.

IV.—BUNDI.

6. Save for an attack of fever in November last, His Highness the Maharao Raja enjoyed good health throughout the year under report. On New Year's Day last His Highness was created a "Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire." At the beginning of March 1901 His Highness left his capital and proceeded to Calcutta, where on the 9th idem he was accorded a private interview by His Excellency the Viceroy. After leaving Calcutta His Highness visited Puri, Gaya, Benares, Allahabad and Agra and returned to his Capital on the 1st instant.

The Agent to the Governor-General visited Bundi in December last.

There was no change among the high officials of the State.

7. The rainfall during the year was 41 inches 83 cents, the average being Rainfall and about 22 inches. Owing to excessive rainfall the kharif crop was indifferent, Crops. the outturn being estimated at about six annas in the rupee. The rabi sowings were considerably contracted owing to the sickness that prevailed, and what crops were raised were damaged by insects known as "Kasari": the outturn is estimated at four annas in the rupee. There is plenty of water in the wells and tanks and sufficient fodder.

8. The general health of the people was far from good. In addition Public Health. to the large numbers who died in the famine, many succumbed to cholera which made its appearance in May. Then, after the famine was over, a severe type of malarial fever set in, and a great many more people died.

9. Owing to the scarcity that prevailed during the first eight months of Crime. the calendar year, there was a considerable increase in crime. Twenty cases of dakaiti are reported, in four of which property worth Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 was looted. There were also numerous petty thefts of grain and articles of small value.

10. The number of cases for disposal in the Criminal Court of the State Criminal and was 1,849, and of these 1,207 were decided. Civil cases numbered 591, and 431 Civil Justice. were disposed of.

Compared with the previous year there was an increase of about 100 in Criminal cases and a decrease of about 130 in Civil cases for disposal.

11. The revenue realized for the Sambat year 1956 (1899-1900) is reported Finance. to have been only about Rs. 3,26,000 in consequence of the famine, and the expenditure is given as Rs. 11,54,000, or a deficit of Rs. 8,28,000. The deficit was found by borrowing some Rs. 5,70,000 from the Government of India and from local bankers, and by utilising a sum of some 2½ lakhs of rupees, the balance in the Treasury at the end of the previous year.

The expenditure of Rs. 11,54,000 is accounted for as follows:—

	Rs.
Ordinary annual expenditure	8,10,000
Famine expenditure	3,44,000

The extra expenditure incurred by the State in consequence of the famine was about 5½ lakhs of rupees, but the amount above given (Rs. 3,44,000) represents the expenditure during the Sambat year 1956 under notice.

The ordinary income and expenditure of the State are about 8 lakhs of rupees.

12. Work on the projected Baran-Ajmer-Marwar Railway was continued Public Works. during the year as a famine relief measure, and the earthwork is nearly complete.

13. The number of boys attending the High School was 132, of whom Education. 49 were studying English. Two boys were sent up for the Entrance and two for the Middle Class Examinations; the latter alone passed.

V.—TONK.

14. His Highness the Nawab of Tonk enjoyed good health throughout the year. He visited the Nimbahera Pargana in August to examine the relief

operations, and on his way back he met the Agent to the Governor-General at Ajmer.

The Agent to the Governor-General visited Tonk at the end of November last.

15. Rain was late in coming, but the fall was above the average. The kharif crop was a fair one, but the outturn was about half that of an ordinary year. The cultivators were weakened by famine and fever, bullocks were scarce, and as much attention as usual could not be paid to the crops. The rabi crop generally promises fairly well, and the yield may be estimated at about 10 annas in the rupee. It has been damaged in several places by hail and an insect called "Rolli." From the Chhabra pargana, however, I get very favourable reports, and a bumper harvest is expected.

16. The year was not a healthy one. In addition to heavy mortality from the famine, cholera, which made its appearance in April, carried off many victims. Then, when the famine had subsided, a severe type of malarial fever set in and a great many people died.

17. There was an increase of crime in consequence of the famine, and thefts of cattle rose from 497 to 3,824. A force of 37 men (including 1 Inspector and 2 Thanedars) was posted in the Aligarh pargana; an additional chauki was established at Mahomedgarh in the Tonk pargana and a new Thana in the Nimbahera pargana. The superintendence of criminal tribes continues to be done by two officers, each of whom has charge of three parganas.

18. The number of cases for disposal was 1,982 against 803 in the previous year. All but 28 were disposed of. The number of accused was 8,044: 3,161 were found guilty and 4,883 were acquitted or discharged. Of those found guilty 982 were sentenced to imprisonment, 750 were fined, 1,318 were flogged, 44 had to find security, 4 were dismissed the service and 63 were banished from the State. The number of whippings seems large, but it was probably the most suitable form of punishment at the time, and it must be remembered that the Jail is too small even for the normal number of prisoners.

19. Two hundred and sixty-two cases were pending from the previous year and 832 were instituted during the year. All but 95 were settled. There were 122 appeals for disposal and 112 were decided. Of these 23 were wholly or partially successful, and in 6 the records were returned to the Lower Court for further action.

20. Considerable attention is paid to education in the State; the only school I have visited is that at the Capital, which is doing well. The number of scholars in all the schools was 1,039, against 1,012 in the preceding year, and the number of masters was 47, against 44.

21. In the last year's report my predecessor was able to announce an improvement in the financial condition of the State. In consequence of the recent famine, however, the revenue of the State for the Fasli year 1307, which ended on the 31st August 1900, fell from Rs. 12,89,605 to Rs. 8,35,586, whilst the expenditure rose from Rs. 10,17,605 to Rs. 14,59,464. Advances were also made to cultivators and jagirdars; and to meet the extra expenditure and loss of revenue involved, the State had to borrow $9\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of rupees, viz., 6 lakhs from the Government of India and the balance from the local bankers. On the 31st August 1900 the State debts stood at Rs. 27,69,982. Of this sum, 15 lakhs constitute the railway loan, and the balance is due to the Government of India and to local bankers.

In the Budget for the current Fasli year, 1308, ending on the 31st August 1901, the receipts, including the opening balance, are estimated at Rs. 17,91,232, and the expenditure at Rs. 17,00,530, thus leaving an estimated closing balance of Rs. 90,702.

22. Over a lakh of rupees was spent during the year, mostly in the Tonk pargana. As already stated, the earthwork of the proposed Railway to connect Tonk city with the Jaipur-Madhupur line was completed; several tanks were constructed in the various parganas, but their cost is not included in the above figure, and there were the usual repairs to the Tonk-Deoli and Tonk-Jaipur roads. In November last the Darbar were lent the services of Mr. G. E. C. Wakefield, who, in addition to superintending the land revenue

Rainfall and Crops.

Public Health.

Crime and Police.

Criminal Justice.

Civil Justice.

Education.

administration of the State, is to advise the Darbar in matters relating to the Public Works Department, including the very important work of irrigation.

23. The State suffered an irreparable loss in the death, on the 20th General. September 1900, of Sahibzada Sir Muhammad Obeidulla Khan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., who had for many years been Prime Minister and of whom my predecessor spoke so favourably in last year's report. This officer had been gazetted as a "Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire" on the 23rd May 1900. Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Wahab Khan has been appointed Prime Minister.

VI.—SHAH PURA.

24. The total rainfall of the year was 33·62 inches, but practically no rain fell till the end of July, *i.e.*, a month late. In consequence of this delay, and of the fact that the cultivators were many of them sick and without plough cattle, the kharif crop was a poor one. The rabi crop has been damaged by locusts and other insects as well as by rust, and the outturn is estimated at from 6 to 8 annas only.

25. The general health was not good. Cholera was followed by dysentery, diarrhoea, and fever; and the total mortality from these diseases is given at 10,068, or nearly one-sixth of the population of the Chiefship in 1891.

26. There was more crime than in ordinary years, and this is due to the distress that prevailed, but there was slightly less than in 1899-1900. There were two cases of dakaiti, one of which was transferred to the Court of Vakils for adjudication, while the other, which occurred on the 27th February last, is still under investigation.

27. In consequence of the decrease in revenue and increase of expenditure, the post of Civil Judge (which had become vacant by the death of Ahmad Jamal from cholera) was amalgamated with that of the Judicial Assistant. Munshi Kali Charan, mentioned in last year's report as the new Judicial Assistant, performs his duties to the satisfaction of the Raja Dhiraj.

28. The Chiefship suffered severely from the famine. The revenue of the year is estimated at about Rs. 2,80,000, but this amount has not actually been received, a large sum having been suspended. The expenditure was about Rs. 4,42,000 (in Chittori currency). To meet this, a lakh of Imperial rupees was borrowed from Government and the balance was raised locally.

29. The Raja Dhiraj continues to take a keen interest in the affairs of his Chiefship and the welfare of his *rai-yats*. He has three or four irrigation projects which, if after professional examination, they turn out as well as they look on paper to an amateur, should greatly benefit the cultivators and at the same time prove remunerative to the Chief.

The younger Raj Kunwar returned from the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, after a stay there of a year and-a-half. It was unfortunate that he could not complete the full course, but financial circumstances prevented this.

The Raja Dhiraj's younger daughter was married last month to the Maharana of Sonth Rampur. There has been a change in Kamdars during the year. Chheda Singh Verma resigned, and has been succeeded by Munshi Jogi Dasa.

(6)

ALWAR AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 1582, dated Alwar, the 4th May 1901.

From—CAPTAIN L. IMPEY, I.S.C., Political Agent, Alwar,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Alwar Agency for the year 1900-1901.

The Maharaja.

2. His Highness Maharaja Jey Singh resided at Abu during April, May and June 1900. In the middle of July he returned to Alwar and remained there for the greater part of the period under review. He proceeded to Kishangarh on a visit of condolence, and he went to Mhow, Nasirabad and Meerut to play in the polo tournaments at these stations.

His Highness's guardian, Major E. A. Kettlewell, I.S.C., handed over charge of his appointment in the forenoon of the 23rd June 1900. He was succeeded on the 29th June 1900 by Lieutenant R. L. Ricketts, I.S.C.

Notable Events.

3. The distressing news of the demise of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, reached Alwar on the morning of the 23rd January 1901. On receipt of the sad intelligence all shops and public offices throughout the State were closed and all flags were half-masted. The Darbar forwarded a telegram of condolence and issued orders for the firing of 101 minute guns.

All military officers were directed to wear a band of black crape on the left arm during the prescribed period of mourning. On the 25th January 1901 a Darbar of condolence was held at the Agency and was attended by His Highness the Maharaja and all the chief Sardars and officials.

On the 8th February the Proclamation of the accession to the throne of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India, was read at a Darbar at the Agency.

The President and members of the Horse and Mule-breeding Commission arrived at Alwar on the morning of the 3rd December 1900 and left on the evening of the 5th December. They inspected the Raj stud and stables, and expressed their approval of the lines on which horse-breeding is conducted in this State.

His Excellency Sir Power Palmer, Commander-in-Chief in India, and Staff arrived at Alwar on the 21st January 1901 and inspected the Imperial Service Lancers and the Depot of the Imperial Service Infantry.

The Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. C. Wyllie, Agent to the Governor-General, arrived at Alwar on the 16th February and left on the 20th idem.

Fairs.

4. Owing to the prevalence of cholera, the Alwar Horse and Cattle Fair had again to be abandoned. The Flower Show was held on the 19th and 20th February 1901.

Administration.

5. The post vacant by the retirement last year from the State Council of Rao Gopal Singh was filled, in July 1900, by the appointment of Thakur Madho Singh, of Bijwar.

The management of jagir and muafi estates during minorities was formerly entrusted to the Tahsildars in whose charges the estates lay. Experience has shown that the supervision exercised was often very lax, and that the responsible officials showed no special anxiety to clear off the debts of encumbered estates. During the year under review it was arranged that these estates should be placed under the supervision of the Council and under the direct control of Thakur Madho Singh, of Bijwar.

Rainfall.

6. The rainfall registered at the Capital for the calendar year 1900 was 20.18 inches as against 16 inches in 1899.

For the official year 1900-1901, 23·82 inches were recorded as against 16 inches in 1899-1900.

7. Owing to the failure of the rains during the months of August and September 1899, the area under rabi cultivation was 215,787 bighas as against 315,147 bighas in the previous year. The large deficit was due to the Barani remaining fallow. No rain fell during the winter months, and the failure of water in the wells and the strong winds that prevailed during March caused serious damage to the Chahi area, while a number of villages suffered severely from hail. The high prices, however, recouped villagers to some extent for the deficient outturn.

8. The monsoon current of 1900 arrived late, but the rains were favourable. Kharif. A large area was brought under cultivation, and though a long break in August caused some anxiety, good falls in September produced a better harvest than has been known for some years. Fodder was abundant, and prices fell directly the harvest was gathered.

9. The famine of 1899-1900 has been dealt with at length in a separate Famine. report. The relief works were closed and the distribution of gratuitous relief ceased at the end of September, when work in the fields was available and prices had fallen.

The people now show few signs of the distress that existed last year, and the increase in the population testifies to the fact that in Alwar the mortality from famine was almost entirely confined to the cattle. The diminution that has taken place in the herds of village cattle is very noticeable.

10. Settlement operations were brought to a successful conclusion by Settlement. Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer on the last day of the official year under review. The revision of the settlement was commenced in May 1894, but it was not till 5th November 1896 that Mr. E. G. Colvin, I.C.S., was appointed Settlement Commissioner to superintend the operations. This officer was transferred on 28th April 1897 to another appointment, and the services of Mr. O'Dwyer were then placed at the disposal of the State to carry out this important work. The State was fortunate in securing the services of such a capable and experienced officer, and the Darbar have on more than one occasion acknowledged their obligations for the expeditious and satisfactory manner in which the operations have been conducted under his supervision. The total cost of the settlement up to the 30th March 1901 amounts to Rs. 4,63,323; against this may be set off an income of Rs. 52,316 derived from fees and other sources; the net cost thus comes to about Rs. 4,10,000, of which Rs. 1,20,000 was, however, spent before a Settlement Commissioner was appointed.

During the past year the new rates for the Tahsils of Alwar, Bansur and Thanaghazi were announced and accepted by the villagers concerned.

The settlement is for 20 years, and the result of the re-assessment is that the revenue demand has been raised from Rs. 20,84,481 to Rs. 22,73,416, an increase of 9·1 per cent.

The final report of the settlement is in the press and will be forwarded in due course.

11. The year was marked by the acceptance by Government of the offer of Imperial Service the Alwar Darbar of the services of the Imperial Service Infantry for employ- Troops. ment in the China Expeditionary Force. The regiment was ready to start on the 20th August 1900, but its despatch was delayed owing to the appearance of a few cases of cholera.

On the 14th September the regiment, consisting of 719 officers and men, 140 followers and 108 transport animals, sailed from Calcutta. Captains Conran and Tribe were detailed for duty with the force.

The Alwar Infantry have been quartered at Tientsin, and good accounts have been received from time to time of the regiment. As already noted, the Imperial Service Lancers were inspected during the year by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Inspector General, Imperial Service Troops, and are reported to be in an efficient condition.

12. The number of boys' schools was 90 throughout the year. Of 12 girls' Education. schools in the State, one in Alwar City was closed as the three other girls' schools in the town were found sufficient to meet the demand for female education.

The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 42,915 as against Rs. 43,938 in the preceding year. Five out of nine students sent up passed the Middle Class Examination and 4 out of 10 were successful at the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University.

Judicial. 13. During the year under review there were 4 cases of dakaiti and 5 cases of murder.

The number of criminal cases investigated, including those pending at the close of the previous year, was 2,469 against 2,275 in 1899, involving 4,888 persons-against 4,627 in 1899.

Civil.

There were no cases of Sati, infanticide or mail robbery.

14. The total number of Civil cases disposed of during the year under report was 3,256 against 3,236 in 1899.

Railway
jurisdiction—
Criminal.
Public Works
Department.
Finance.

15. Only one case was tried by the Political Agent during the year 1900.

16. The report submitted by Mr. A. R. Macdonald, State Engineer, has been forwarded separately.

17. The following abstract shows the financial position of the State :—

	1899-1900.		1900-1901.
	Estimate.	Actual.	Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income	29,18,750	25,27,245	22,72,200
Expenditure	28,89,760	30,89,063	29,91,700
	78,990	—5,61,818	2,80,500
Balance at the commencement of the year .	59,08,657	59,08,657	58,46,839
TOTAL .	59,87,647	58,46,839	56,27,339

The cash balance includes Rs. 52,55,800, in Government securities.

NIMRANA.

18. The Raja continued to exercise the powers vested in him in October 1896. The arrangements made by him for famine relief in his estate were efficient, and in other respects the management of this petty estate calls for no remark.

(7)

KOTA AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 85, dated Jhalrapatam, the 30th April 1901.

From—CAPTAIN R. B. BERKELEY, I.S.C., Political Agent, Kota,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Kota Agency for the year 1900-1901.

KOTA.

2. On receipt, on the 23rd January 1901, of the sad news of the death of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, His Highness, his Sirdars and officials at once went into mourning, and in respect to Her memory all offices and shops were closed and the striking of gongs, the beating of drums and the playing of music was prohibited. Eighty-one minute guns were fired, and all social entertainments were abandoned. On receiving news that 101 minute guns had been fired in British India, a similar number were afterwards fired. Notable events.

On the 28th January 1901, 101 guns were fired in honour of the accession of His Majesty the King-Emperor Edward VII, and the auspicious event was made known to the people by proclamation.

The 2nd February 1901, the day of the funeral of Her Most Lamented Majesty, was observed with all due reverence; 81 minute guns were fired, and all shops and offices closed between mid-day and sunset.

His Highness the Maharao held a Darbar attended by the Political Agent on the 2nd March 1901, when the proclamation of the accession to the throne of His Majesty and the declaration made by His Majesty subsequent to the proclamation were read.

His Highness Maharao Umaid Singh was appointed a "Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India" on the 23rd May 1900. The lamented death of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria led to the abandonment of the Chapter of the Order which His Highness was invited to attend in Calcutta. His Highness was accordingly invested by the Honourable Colonel Curzon Wyllic at a Darbar held at Abu on the 3rd April 1901.

Apji Dhul Singh of Dabri received the Silver Kaiser-i-Hind Medal for good work during the famine. The Imperial Postal system was introduced throughout the Kota State on the 1st March 1901.

3. The Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and his staff visited Visits. Kota on 13th December 1900.

His Highness the Maharao, accompanied by the Political Agent, visited Mount Abu for a few days in March 1901.

4. The estimated ordinary revenue for Sambat 1956 (1899-1900) was Rs. 34,31,675, the actuals were Rs. 18,69,954, and the estimate for Sambat 1957 is Rs. 32,14,165. The estimated ordinary expenditure for Sambat 1956 was Rs. 31,60,490, the actuals were Rs. 28,39,624 and the estimate for Sambat 1957 is Rs. 28,00,992. Finance.

The deficit in the actuals of revenue owing to the failure of the kharif and rabi crops necessitated the contraction of loans—Rs. 15,48,000—from Government and local bankers to defray ordinary and famine expenditure. The actual expenditure exceeded the estimate by Rs. 8,94,620, and was in excess of the receipts to the extent of Rs. 21,89,156.

His Highness has endeavoured to effect economies, and has set a good example by decreasing his own personal allowance by Rs. 24,000 per annum and by reducing his polo stable.

5. The Public Works Department grant for 1900-1901 is Rs. 2,03,133. Public Works The State Engineer's detailed report for the year will be submitted separately Department. as usual.

REPORT ON THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

Railway.

6. Thirty-four miles 10 chains of railway earthwork was completed, and 3 miles 35 chains partially completed by famine labour on the Kota section of the Baran-Ajmer-Marwar railway.

Police.

7. The number of offences committed during the year show a slight decrease, the total being 1,773 as against 1,832 last year. In 16 cases arrests were made by the Police and 164 persons have been convicted and punished. Seventy-eight cases of robbery occurred against 26 in 1899-1900. No cases of infanticide or of poisoning for plunder were reported during the year.

Education.

8. The number of High, Primary and Female schools in the whole State is 36, against 37 last year. One district school was closed owing to the great fall in attendance.

The total number of boys and girls attending school is 1,711, compared with 1,896 last year. The decrease is due to famine and heavy mortality from epidemics of cholera and malarial fever. Three boys were sent up from the High School for the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University, of whom only one was successful; but in the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class Examination 8 boys were sent up and all were successful.

Health.

9. The general health of the inhabitants has been far from good during the year. Between the 16th April and the 31st August there was a severe epidemic of cholera. This was followed by malarial fever of a virulent form attended with dysentery. The mortality from these causes was increased by the straitened circumstances of the people owing to famine.

Rainfall and crops.

10. The total rainfall during the year was very heavy, viz., 44 inches 68 cents, against an average for the last five years of 24 inches 14 cents. This excess damaged the makha crop greatly, and the jowar to a smaller extent. The latter crop, however, was on the whole good. The rains ceased very suddenly, and rendered a large portion of the rabi area too hard to be ploughed. Where wheat was sown it did not germinate well, and what did germinate was afterwards greatly damaged by insects. The Darbar anticipate a large deficit in the revenue from these causes, added to the great diminution in the population since the last census. A good gram crop is expected.

Famine.

11. Full details as regards famine operations in the State have already been submitted in a separate report.

A sum of Rs. 12,35,071 was expended under this head. Rupees 2,57,000 were also received from the Rajputana Provincial Committee of the Indian Charitable Relief Fund in aid of the famine-stricken people.

Political Agent's Court.

12. The Political Agent heard one appeal against the decision of the railway Magistrate, Jhansi. It was rejected.

Four postal cases, involving 11 persons, also came before him. The prisoners consisted of a Branch Postmaster and several postal runners charged with offences under Sections 409 and 467, Indian Penal Code, and Sections 52 and 53, Post Office Act. Three cases involving four persons resulted in conviction.

The Wyllie Arts and Crafts Exhibition and Horse Show.

13. Owing to mourning for Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, all ceremonial in connection with the Fair was abandoned. Such merchants and dealers as had brought horses, cattle and exhibits were permitted to dispose of them, and a few prizes were awarded. The Fair following so close on Her Majesty's death prevented the issue of a timely notice of abandonment.

General.

The Principal of the Ajmer Veterinary School was present, but the attendance on the whole was small.

14. The proposal of the Kota Darbar to convert its currency has received the sanction of the Government of India. The conversion operations commenced on the 1st March 1901, and the rates sanctioned are—

114 Kota	rupees=100 British rupees.
118 Jhalawar	" = 100 " "

The Kotri of Khatoli was taken under management by the Darbar owing to the death of Maharaja Pratab Singh.

JHALAWAR.

Administration.
Notable events.

15. There was no change in the method of administration.

16. On 15th July 1900, an heir was born to His Highness the Raj Rana.

On 28th August 1900, Rani Guhiliji, the Junior Rani of the Ex-Chief, died. Imperial postal unity was introduced into the State on 1st January 1901.

The introduction of the Imperial currency has also been sanctioned by the Government of India, and the conversion is proceeding at a fixed rate of Hali 118 and Bundi 158 = 100 British rupees, respectively.

The news of the death of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria was received with every manifestation of sorrow. The Darbar and his Sirdars and officials went into mourning. One hundred and one minute guns were fired, and everything calculated to do honour to the memory of Her late Majesty was done.

In honour of the accession of His Majesty King Edward VII, 101 guns were fired on the 26th January 1901, a Darbar was held at the palace and prisoners were released.

The day of the funeral of Her Majesty was duly observed. Eighty-one minute guns were fired, offices were closed and business suspended.

The proclamation of the accession to the throne of His Majesty Edward VII, and the declaration made by His Majesty thereafter, were widely made known to the people.

17. His Highness paid a visit to Kashmir in April 1900, and after a stay Visits. of two months returned to his Capital in June 1900.

The Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, paid a visit to Jhalrapatan on 19th December 1900, leaving on the 20th December.

18. The estimated ordinary revenue for Sambat 1956 (1899-1900) was Finance. Rs. 5,82,491, the actuals were Rs. 4,30,022; the estimated expenditure was Rs. 5,73,010 and the actuals were Rs. 7,73,702.

The decrease in the actuals of revenue and the increase in the actuals of expenditure is due to famine. Government paper to the value of 3 lakhs was sold during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,91,700 invested therein.

19. The Public Works Department grant for 1899-1900 was Rs. 48,700, and Public Works the expenditure Rs. 1,13,531. The increase was due to famine. Department.

20. There have been 7 cases of dakaiti as against 12 last year. In five Police. cases arrests were made by the police. Seventy-four persons were arrested and 53 convicted and punished. The famine has caused a large increase under the heads of robbery, house-breaking and theft; the total of these crimes being 373 against 154 in 1899-1900. No cases of infanticide or poisoning for plunder were reported during the year.

21. The number of students receiving education at the head-quarters High Education. School and the tahsil schools is 363 as against 533 last year. The reduction in number is due chiefly to the famine. A new Head Master has been appointed for the Chaoni High School. It is hoped that the Department will soon show signs of improvement.

22. The general health of the people has been as bad as that of Kota. Health. Cholera in an epidemic form broke out on 22nd April 1900, subsiding at the end of August.

Unfortunately it was followed by a very bad type of malarial fever. Both these maladies caused heavy mortality among the people.

23. The rainfall of the year was in large excess, being 53 inches 92 cents Rainfall and compared with the average for the last three years of 27 inches 59 cents. crops.

The result was that the kharif crops were greatly injured. The abrupt cessation of the rains, followed by sickness with an abnormally high rate of mortality, affected the rabi sowings to a great extent. The wheat crop was also damaged. In some places the seed sown was bad and did not germinate; in others the plants, when a few inches high, were damaged by insects. The poppy crop, however, was an average one. Prices are still high.

24. A detailed famine report has already been submitted. The total Famine. expenditure under this head was Rs. 3,68,443-3-7.

The Rajputana Provincial Committee of the Indian Charitable Fund helped the State with a sum of Rs. 48,000.

The period of the old land revenue settlement has expired, and enquiries are General. being made for a native officer of the requisite experience to carry out a new settlement.

(8)

BIKANER AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 956, dated Bikaner, the 27th April 1901.

From—COLONEL H. A. VINCENT, Resident in Bikaner,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Bikaner State for the year 1900-1901.

The Maharaja.

2. His Highness the Maharaja enjoyed excellent health throughout the year. During the summer he visited Abu twice for short periods. On the occasion of the last birthday of Her late Majesty the Queen, His Highness received a Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the First Class in recognition of his excellent management of the famine operations in the Bikaner State. In June His Highness was granted by Her late Majesty the honorary rank of Major in the British Army, and was attached to the 2nd Bengal Lancers. In August His Highness proceeded to China in command of his regiment, the Bikaner Imperial Service Camel Corps, and remained with it for four months. On landing in Calcutta on his return, His Highness was accorded a public reception by the Government of India, and had the honour of paying a visit to His Excellency the Viceroy. His Highness has lately been made a Vice-Patron of the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund, towards which he has contributed a lakh of rupees.

Notable events.

3. The inclusion of the Bikaner Camel Corps in the China Expeditionary Force. The Regiment left Bikaner on the 24th August, but orders have now been received for its return to India. The most sorrowful event of the year was the demise of Her late Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India. Immediately on receipt of the intelligence, all offices were closed for three days, and a salute of 101 minute guns was fired on the 27th January, and another of 81 guns on the 2nd February, the day of the funeral. State mourning was observed for a month, and a Darbar was held to express the profound grief felt at the death of Her Gracious Majesty. The accession to the throne of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India, was acknowledged by a salute of 101 guns fired on the 27th January, the Agency flag, which had been lowered to half mast, being hoisted to masthead during the firing of the salute. The proclamation announcing the accession was read by me at a Darbar held in honour of the occasion.

Sardars.

4. Twelve Tazimi Sardars of the State died during the year. Of these the sons of seven Pattadars have succeeded to their fathers' estates. In the remaining Pattas successors have not yet been nominated.

Administration.

5. His Highness the Maharaja continues to take an increasing interest in the administration of the State, several of the important Departments being under his immediate control and supervision. There was no change in the composition of the Council during the year. During His Highness's stay in China the administrative work of the State was carried on by the Dewan and the State Council.

Court of Wards.

6. Thakur Dule Singh, Manager of the Court of Wards, was dismissed in July, and was succeeded by Thakur Hari Singh of Mahajan, Member of the State Council. There were 59 Pattas under management at the close of 1899-1900. Three were taken in charge, and five released during the year, leaving 57 under management at its close. Of these, 2 belong to widows, 30 to minors, and 25 are encumbered with debts. Of the minors, 3 are being educated in the Mayo College at Ajmer, and 10 in the Nobles' School, Bikaner.

Rainfall and crops.

Monsoon.

7. The average rainfall for the whole State during the year was 11 inches and 95 cents, or 8 inches and 90 cents more than in the previous year.

8. The rainfall of the year, though slightly in excess of the average, was not of much use at the commencement, as sowing operations were delayed owing to the rains setting in late. In July good rain fell

throughout the State, and, as showers continued to fall in the two succeeding months, ploughing and sowing were vigorously pushed on and continued till September. The total area brought under cultivation was, however, considerably below the average, and the outturn of the kharif crop was a poor one. The rabi crop in the area flooded by the Ghagger is expected to yield a fair outturn.

Fodder has been plentiful throughout the State.

The condition of the cultivators, though much improved since the past year, is still far from satisfactory, as repeated scarcity and famines have so crippled their resources that it will not be before two or three successive good years that they will be able to regain their original position.

9. A separate printed report giving full particulars of the famine has Famine. already been submitted, but as its effects lasted throughout the year under report, it is necessary to add that relief works and famine camps had to be maintained till July, when rain fell for the first time. It was then that emigrants began to return, but several thousands had to be brought at the expense of the State from British districts and the adjoining Native States.

10. The year opened with a credit balance of Rs. 25,63,602-5. The receipts Finance. during the year amounted to Rs. 31,20,957-10-4, including extraordinary receipts Rs 8,92,498-14-9. The expenditure was Rs. 46,70,797-7-5, of which Rs. 26,27,924-14-11 was extraordinary.

The ordinary receipts compared with those of 1899-1900 show an increase of Rs. 6,62,983-10-9 over the actuals, or Rs. 3,66,483-11-7 over the Estimates. The main increase has taken place under the heads "Land Revenue," "Coal," "Railway," and "Sale of Lands."

The extraordinary receipts have fallen short of the actuals for the year 1899-1900 by Rs. 2,16,124-2-9, but have exceeded the Estimates by Rs. 2,86,798-14-9.

The ordinary expenditure has exceeded the actuals for 1899-1900 by Rs. 2,28,119-11-2, and the Estimates by Rs. 1,78,620-8-6. The extraordinary expenditure has exceeded the actuals for 1899-1900 by Rs. 12,31,609-13-2, but has fallen short of the estimates by Rs. 2,27,722-1-1. The ordinary expenditure under most of the heads was within the budget provision, except under the head Public Works Department. The large amount estimated last year for Railway could not be expended for want of funds, but the sum available under this and other heads was utilized for the liquidation of various loans contracted during the year.

The year under report closed with a credit balance of Rs. 10,13,762-7-11, of which Rs. 2,18,400 are in Government notes.

11. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 6,47,222-2-7 against Customs. Rs. 6,56,287-14-6 in the previous year, and fell short of the estimate by Rs. 52,878-13-4.

12. A limited supply of water was received from the Western Jamna Canal Irrigation. in six villages of the Bahadnan tahsil which allowed of 487 bighas being brought under rabi cultivation. In the three villages in the northern portion of the Mirzawala tahsil which receive the surplus water of the Sirhind Canal, the supply during the year was unusually large, which enabled the cultivators to devote 3,170 bighas to both the kharif and rabi cultivation. The greater part of the Hanumangarh and Tibi tahsils is irrigated by the Ghagger Canals, and as the supply received this year was in excess of the usual quantity, land to the extent of 16,125 bighas was taken up for the kharif and rabi crops, against 14,896 bighas in the preceding year. The Ghagger floods being exceptionally large, coming down as far as Suratgarh, 50,600 bighas were utilized for rabi cultivation.

13. The total number of cases for disposal was 6,061, of which 5,512 were Judicial. decided during the year, leaving 549 pending at its close. In the previous year the number of cases for decision was 7,616, of which 7,071 were disposed of, and 545 remained pending. The percentage of decisions in the year under report amounts to 90.94 against 91.53 in the preceding year. The number of cases instituted during the year was 5,516 against 6,817 in the previous year. The decrease occurred in the Civil suits, and is due, as in the past year, to there being less litigation on account of famine.

14. Seven dakaitis were committed during the year, against 13 in the Crime and previous year. Thirty-five dakaits were arrested, of whom 12 were convicted, Police.

6 released, and 17 are under trial. Property worth Rs. 2,043 was plundered, of which property to the value of Rs. 1,122-15-6 was subsequently recovered.

Criminal Tribes.

15. The Darbar Motamid inspected the criminal tribes in the course of his annual tour, and enforced the rules for their control and supervision wherever they were found to have relaxed.

Public Works.

16. The Budget provision under this head was Rs. 2,13,900, but the amount actually spent amounted to Rs. 4,08,686-11-9, against Rs. 3,20,711-7-8 in the previous year. The increase is due to the expenditure incurred for the completion of the new Palace.

Railway.

17. *Capital.*—The Dulmera-Suratgarh Section of the Bikaner-Bhatinda Railway was opened for traffic on the 1st of January 1901. On the Suratgarh-Bhatinda Section practically nothing was done for want of permanent-way materials which have not yet been ordered from England. Some earthwork and ballasting were, however, done, and sleepers are expected to be delivered in July next. The total expenditure during the year on all the sections was Rs. 4,68,353.

Revenue.—The gross receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 1,90,500, and the working expenses to Rs. 1,02,200. During the first quarter of the year grain traffic was heavy owing to famine, but on the commencement of the rains it fell off and remained low ever since. On the north of Bikaner, traffic was light, and will probably remain so till the completion of the system to Bhatinda, which will be taken in hand now that Government have sanctioned the loan of twelve lakhs for the purpose.

Coal.

18. Substantial progress was made during the year in mining the coal. The output amounted to 11,989 tons 3 cwt., against 4,246 tons in the preceding year. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 61,389-7-0, and the working expenses to Rs. 25,180-9-11, giving a net profit of Rs. 36,208-13-1. The Manager, Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, now takes about 820 tons per month, but as the coal when mixed with Bengal coal has given satisfactory results, a larger demand by the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway is expected when traffic on the new portions of the line develops.

Education.

19. The total expenditure on Education including the expenses of the Mayo College amounted to Rs. 21,823-10-6 against Rs. 22,556-12-4 in the preceding year.

The Darbar High School.—Early in the year Babu Kampta Pershad, Head Master, was deputed on special duty to the State Council, the Second Master who is also a graduate, officiating for him. The number of boys on the roll on the 31st March 1901 was 423, against 520 in the previous year, and the daily average attendance 328·83, against 399·64 in the past year.

Walter Nobles School.—The students of this school are not now sent up for the University Examinations, but are given instructions, on such subjects as will prove useful to them in after-life in every-day business. The number on the roll fell from 40 to 38, and the average daily attendance from 30·7 to 25·71.

District Schools.—The number of boys on the rolls of the schools on the 31st March 1901 was 1,002, and the average daily attendance 695·17 against 1,337 and 1,144·08, respectively, in the preceding year. The decrease is due to famine and cholera.

Lady Elgin's Girls School.—The number of girls on the roll at the close of the year was 100 against 115 in the previous year.

Imperial
Service Troops.

20. The strength of the Troops was 484 against 486 in the previous year. Of these, 400 picked men with 50 camp followers are with the China Expeditionary Force.

Walterkrit
Hitkarini
Sabha.

21. There were 157 marriages and 55 deaths among the Rajputs during the year, against 526 marriages and 67 deaths in the previous year. Amongst the Charans there were 34 marriages and 2 deaths, against 63 marriages and 8 deaths in 1899-1900. The great difference in the number of marriages celebrated during the year is due to famine. Penalty was incurred in 19 cases, a few of which, being trivial, were dealt with lightly, but in the rest adequate fines were imposed. The Committee continues to do good work.

22. In conclusion, and as I shall shortly be leaving Bikaner on retirement, I wish to express my high opinion of the Dewan, Sahibzada Hamid-uz-Zaffar Khan, Khan Bahadur.

SECTION III.

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMER, ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, No. 2280 G., dated Abu, the 9th May 1901.

READ—

Letter No. 302—12, dated the 27th April 1901, from the Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer, reporting on the Administration of the College for the year 1900-1901.

Resolution.—During the year under review 9 boys joined the College against 4 in 1899-1900, whilst 12 boys left against 8 in the previous year. The number of boys borne on the College Roll thus decreased from 59 on the 31st March 1900 to 56 on the 31st March 1901. The States of Bundi, Dholpur, Jhalawar, Karauli, Kishangarh and Sirohi were unrepresented at the College during the year.

2. The conduct of the boys is stated to have been excellent, and the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General has no hesitation in ascribing their good health, and the general welfare which has been so favourably commented on by the Civil Surgeon, Ajmer, to the unremitting care and attention which Colonel Loch devotes to the physical and moral well-being of the inmates of the College.

3. The average daily attendance was 55·70, against 62·61 in 1900-1901. The average number of boys present was 47·89, against 52·82, and the daily average number of sick 1·14, against ·72, in the previous year.

4. The annual examination was conducted by Mr. Harris, Principal of the Government College, Ajmer, and the results were most satisfactory.

5. The finances of the College are on a sound basis. The total income of the Mayo College Fund during the year came to Rs. 46,189-2-6, whilst the expenditure amounted to Rs. 46,951-6-9, leaving a deficit of Rs. 762-4-3. The balance at the credit of the Fund in the Ajmer Treasury was thus reduced from Rs. 7,746-11-2 on the 31st of March 1900 to Rs. 6,984-6-11 at the close of the year under review.

6. The Agent to the Governor-General's remarks upon the report of Mr. Harris, Principal of the Government College, Ajmer, regarding the annual examination conducted by him in April 1901 have already been separately communicated in this office letter No. 2138-G., dated the 3rd May 1901.

7. The report now under review is satisfactory, and the thanks of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General are due to the Principal and his Assistants for the good and useful work to which it bears testimony.

ORDER.—A copy of this Resolution to be forwarded to the Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer, for information.

By order,

A. B. MINCHIN,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

REPORT ON THE MAYO COLLEGE, AJMER, FOR 1900-1901.

No. 302—12, dated Ajmer, the 27th April 1901.

From—LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM LOCH, A.D.C., Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer,
To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, a report on the Mayo College for the year 1900-1901.

2. The number of boys on the College Roll at the end of last year, 1899-1900, was 59. The new admissions during the year under report have been 9 and the withdrawals 12, thus leaving the present strength at 56 boys.

New
Admissions.

3. The following is the list of boys who were admitted during the year :—

- (1) Sardar Muhammad Sher Khan, of Amirgarh, Tonk, joined 11th October 1900.
- (2) Sardar Yakatullah Khan, of Marai, Tonk, joined 11th October 1900.
- (3) Thakur Bahadur Singh, of Khera, Alwar, joined 6th November 1900.
- (4) Thakur Madho Singh, of Anaora, Alwar, joined 6th November 1900.
- (5) Kanwar Karan Singh, of Hathinakheri, Kota, joined 3rd January 1901.
- (6) Thakur Nawal Singh, of Masai, Kota, joined 3rd January 1901.
- (7) Kanwar Kishen Singh, of Peeh, Marwar, joined 10th January 1901.
- (8) Kanwar Chandra Sen, of Kunari, Kota, joined 14th February 1901.
- (9) Kanwar Bhim Sen, of Kunari, Kota, joined 14th February 1901.

Withdrawals.

4. The following boys left the College during the year under report :—

- (1) Kanwar Lachman Singh, of Both, Kota, died 24th April 1900.
- (2) Kanwar Lachman Singh, of Rupaheli, Mewar, left 23rd July 1900.
- (3) Thakur Raghunath Singh, of Harasar, Bikaner, left 23rd July 1900.
- (4) Kanwar Inder Singh, of Palkiya, Kota, left 23rd July 1900.
- (5) Sahibzadah Ahmaddin Khan, of Tonk, left 1st August 1900.
- (6) Sahibzadah Amanatullah Khan, of Tonk, left 1st August 1900.
- (7) Sardar Abdul Latif Khan, of Chabra, Tonk, left 11th October 1900.
- (8) Sardar Muhammad Dastgir Khan, of Himmatarh, Tonk, left 19th October 1900.
- (9) Rajkumar Raghunath Singh, of Lunawada, left 11th January 1901.
- (10) Kanwar Madho Singh, of Peeh, Marwar, left 1st February 1901.
- (11) Thakur Chatarbhuji Singh, of Kalamdi, Jhalawar, left 1st February 1901.
- (12) Rao Rajah Jugalsaran Singh, of Bharatpur, left 1st March 1901.

Distribution of
College Roll.

5. The College Roll, now consisting of 56 boys, is distributed as follows :—

Ajmer	4	Kota	11
Alwar	4	Manipur	2
Banswara	1	Marwar	11
Bharatpur	2	Mewar	1
Bikaner	5	Partabgarh	3
Dungarpur	2	Tonk	4
Gwalior	1		
Jaipur	1		
Jaisalmer	4		
			<hr/>
			56

States
unrepresented
at the College.

6. The following States are unrepresented at the College :—

Bundi.	Karauli.
Dholpur.	Kishangarh.
Jhalawar.	Sirohi.

Conduct and
health.

7. The conduct of the boys has been excellent; and as regards their health, I beg to subjoin a report kindly furnished by Colonel French Mullen, Civil Surgeon of Ajmer, and in medical charge of the Institution :—

"It is again my pleasing duty to report most favourably on the health of the College boys for the past year.

"The Principal, Colonel Loch, A.D.C., has been as usual most untiring in his devotion to their mental and bodily welfare, and no boys in India are better looked after.

"It is a great pity that every Rajputana Sardar cannot be compelled to send his boys to the Mayo College as soon as ever they are old enough, to profit by its many advantages."

Daily average
number of boys
on College Roll,
present at
College, and
sick.

8. The daily average number on the College Roll has been 55·70, against 62·61 last year; the average number present 47·89, against 52·82; and the daily average number sick 1·14, against 72.

9. The Annual Examination in work done during the year under report Examinations. was conducted by the Principal of the Ajmer Government College (Mr. E. F. Harris).

10. The expenditure on Imperial works during the year under report has Public Works. been Rs. 2,400-3-4, against Rs. 2,855-2-2, showing a decrease of Rs. 454-14-10.

11. The expenditure on contributinal works amounted to Rs. 7,088-10-7, against Rs. 8,898-9-9, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,809-15-2.

12. The following is a condensed statement of the College Fund:—

Statement of
the College
Fund.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance in the Ajmer Treasury on 31st March 1900	7,746	11	2
Receipts during the year	46,189	2	6
TOTAL	53,935	13	8
Expenditure during the year	46,951	6	9
Balance in the Ajmer Treasury on 31st March 1901	6,984	6	11

13. The total expenditure during the year, amounting to Rs. 46,951-6-9, Expenditure. against Rs. 46,862-2-5, shows an increase of Rs. 89-4-4.

14. I am indebted to Mr. Sherring, the Head Master, for the same cordial Services of assistance which he has continued to give me, and to the remaining members of Staffs. the Educational Staff for their good and thorough work.

The House Guardians, Riding Master, Hospital Assistant, Head Clerk, and Librarian have each and all performed their duties satisfactorily and conscientiously, and have merited my sincere thanks.

Appendix No. 1.

Comparative Statement of Income and Expenditure during 1900-1901 and 1901-1902.

	E-timate 1900-1901.			Actuals, 1900-1901.			Estimate, 1901-1902.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
INCOME.									
Interest on Endowment and Accumulated Funds amounting to Rs. 7,34,200	25,488	2	0	25,488	2	0	25,488	2	0
TOTAL	25,488	2	0	25,488	2	0	25,488	2	0
Government Contribution	12,000	0	0	12,000	0	0	12,000	0	0
CONTRIBUTIONS FROM NATIVE STATES AND PRIVATE PERSONS.									
From Udaipur	1,187	18	9	...	...	...	1,187	18	9
" Jaipur	1,484	13	3	1,484	13	3	1,484	13	3
" Bikaner	593	15	0	593	15	0	593	15	0
" Bharatpur	593	15	0	593	15	0	593	15	0
" Karauli	178	3	0	178	3	0	178	3	0
" Alwar	415	12	0	415	12	0	415	12	0
" Tonk	59	6	3	...	...	...	59	6	3
" Sirohi	59	6	3	59	6	3	59	6	3
" Partabgarh	118	12	6	118	12	6	118	12	6
" Jaisalmer	86	0	0	86	0	0	86	0	0
Book, Play and Medical Fund Subscriptions	3,250	0	0	2,750	0	0	2,750	0	0
Drawing Class Fees	1,320	0	0	1,340	0	0	1,560	0	0
TOTAL	21,298	1	0	19,570	13	0	21,038	1	0
MISCELLANEOUS.									
Conservancy and Garden Produce	1,200	0	0	1,085	3	0	1,200	0	0
Other Receipts	100	0	0	45	0	6	100	0	0
TOTAL	1,300	0	0	1,130	3	6	1,300	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	48,086	3		46,189	2	6	47,826	3	0

EXPENDITURE.	Estimate, 1900-1901.			Actuals, 1900-1901.			Estimate, 1901-1902.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
SALARIES AND ESTABLISHMENT.									
Principal	15,000	0	0	15,000	0	0	15,000	0	0
Exchange Compensation Allowance to Principal	1,000	0	0	925	5	7	1,200	0	0
Head Master	6,000	0	0	6,000	0	0	6,000	0	0
Allowance to Head Master for teaching Drawing	1,200	0	0	1,200	0	0	1,200	0	0
Exchange Compensation Allowance to Head Master	600	0	0	370	2	6	480	0	0
Masters and Teachers	8,400	0	0	8,400	0	0	8,400	0	0
Personal Allowance to Head Paudit and Head Maulvi	480	0	0	480	0	0	480	0	0
Drill Masters	980	0	0	885	7	8	960	0	0
Clerks	1,260	0	0	1,260	0	0	1,260	0	0
Servants	1,150	0	0	1,229	0	0	1,150	0	0
Conservancy and Garden Establishment	2,410	0	0	2,279	1	2	2,410	0	0
Book, Play and Medical Establishment	1,090	0	0	1,097	6	5	1,090	0	0
Local Allowance to Hospital Assistant	300	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0
Allowance to Medical Officer	600	0	0	600	0	0	600	0	0
Police Guard	455	0	0	478	8	0	455	0	0
TOTAL	40,905	0	0	40,504	15	4	40,985	0	0
CONTINGENT CHARGES.									
Stationery	200	0	0	199	9	6	200	0	0
Purchase and Repairs of Furniture	100	0	0	95	8	8	100	0	0
Conservancy of Garden and Grounds	1,500	0	0	1,474	7	5	1,500	0	0
Book, Play and Medical Stores	2,350	0	0	2,347	8	3	2,000	0	0
Library	400	0	0	263	2	2	400	0	0
Pension and Absentee Charges	820	0	0	824	0	0	820	0	0
Miscellaneous	700	0	0	603	0	5	700	0	0
Prizes and Rewards	500	0	0	389	3	0	500	0	0
Honorarium to Examiners	250	0	0	250	0	0	250	0	0
TOTAL	6,820	0	0	6,446	7	5	6,470	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	47,725	0	0	46,951	6	9	47,455	0	0

SECTION IV.

POSTAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 782-C., dated Camp Abu, the 10th June 1901.

From—G. BARTON GROVES, Esq., Deputy Postmaster General, Rajputana,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to furnish the Review for the year 1900-1901 on the operations of the Post Office in Rajputana Circle. The usual statistics accompany.

2. *Extensions in Rajputana.*—The experimental branch office at Bhakri (Marwar) proved self-supporting during the year and was made permanent. Postal development.

For administrative convenience, and with a view of the possibility of the adoption of postal unity by the Bikaner State, the following post offices situated in that State were transferred from the Panjab to this circle, *viz.*, the sub-office at Nahar and the branch offices at Suratgarh, Hanumangarh, Bahadura, Reni and Rajgarh, together with the connecting mail lines.

Consequent on the Jhalawar Darbar having adopted postal unity, with effect from the 1st November 1900, the following new branch offices were permanently established in the State, *viz.*, Awar, Dag, Pachpahar, and Gangdhar.

In connection with the introduction of postal unity in the Kota State on the 1st March 1901, the sub-office at Kota was raised to the status of a head office, and 23 new offices were permanently established.

During the year the District post branch offices at Barakhera and Baghana in Ajmer-Merwara proved to be self-supporting and were taken over by the Imperial Post; and arrangements were made to take over the Branch offices at Bhim, Jalia, and Baghera, with effect from the 1st April 1901, and with the District funds so released to open new District Branch offices at Sendra, Picholia, and Champaneri from the same date.

The following experimental offices were open at the end of the year, *viz.*, Galiakot and Gosunda (Mewar), Mahajan and Lunkaransar (Bikaner), Kowai (Kota), and Pipli (Merwara).

The branch offices at Balotra, Madanganj-Kishangarh (formerly called Kishangarh Railway Station), Atru, Baran, Khetri, and Mandawa were raised in status to sub-offices, owing to local developments of the department.

3. *Extensions in Central India.*—The experimental branch post office at Sanjit (Jaora) proved to be self-supporting and was made permanent during the year.

The following experimental branch offices were open at the close of the year, *viz.*, Nisarpur and Chikalda (Holkar), Bhabra and Nanpur (Alirajpur), and Ranapur (Jhabua).

The Dhar State having adopted postal unity, arrangements were completed during the year permanently to open 17 new post offices, with effect from the 1st April 1901.

In respect of new post offices, the year's work was practically as shown below:—

Permanent Post Offices.

Opened during the year	38
Sanctioned for opening on 1st April 1901, 17 offices in Dhar and 8 district offices in Ajmer-Merwara	20
TOTAL	58

Experimental Post Offices.

Existing at close of year	11
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4. *Appendix I, Post offices and letter-boxes.*—This appendix shows only the permanent post offices and letter-boxes existing at the close of the year. There was an increase of 38 offices, *viz.*, 1 head, 7 sub and 30 branch offices, and of 4 letter-boxes.

5. *Appendix II, Mail Lines.*—There was, on the 31st March, a large net increase of 737 miles in the distance over which mails were carried by various agencies during the year.

As stated in the report for the preceding year, the Tonga mail service between Nasirabad and Deoli was closed in March 1900, the contractor having found himself unable to keep it going during the famine, although his subsidy was increased. In December 1900 this service was revived under another contractor, Mr. Cooverji Nowrosji, who is also the Abkari contractor for Ajmer-Merwara. The service was extended from Nasirabad to Ajmer. So far it has worked excellently.

At the suggestion of the Bharatpur State Council, and with the support of the Political Agent, the conveyance of the mails between Bharatpur City, Dig and Kaman was, with effect from the 1st August 1900, entrusted to the State by means of the camel sawars who patrol the roads. The Imperial runners were abolished, and the equivalent of their salaries is paid to the State. The speed of the mails under the new arrangement has been well maintained, and no hitch has occurred in connection with the service.

Postal unity.

6. On the 1st November 1900, with the consent of the Darbar, postal unity was introduced in the State of Jhalawar. Four new Imperial post offices and 82 miles of runners' line were permanently established. The State abolished their indigenous dāk system and postage stamp.

On the 1st March 1901 postal unity was successfully started in the Kota State. It was an important measure, comprising the opening of 23 new Imperial post offices and 365 miles of mail line.

During the year Dhar decided to follow the example of other advanced States; and the scheme, comprising 17 new Imperial post offices and connecting mail lines, was sanctioned for introduction with effect from the 1st April 1901.

When on tour at Bikaner in January last, I availed myself of the opportunity further to discuss the postal unity project for that State with His Highness the Maharaja and the Resident; and I entertain the hope that it, together with the long-pending scheme for the State of Kishangarh, may be adopted and carried into effect during the ensuing year.

It is satisfactory to record that, owing to the kind offices of the Resident, the Indore Darbar consented, during the year, to the opening of two new Imperial post offices in the State. The Darbar have, in fact, been helpful and liberal to this department, not only in this, but in other matters, notably in assisting us to procure suitable and central accommodation for the post office at Indore City, thereby supplying a desideratum of years. In an equally liberal spirit the concession was made by the Post Office to the Darbar of authorizing certain State officials to use service postage stamps, under their frank, for State correspondence.

Statistics.

7. *Appendix III, enumeration of articles delivered.*—This appendix constitutes a comparative statement for the past five years, 1896-97 to 1900-1901, of the enumeration of letters, postcards, newspapers and packets, and of parcels (ordinary, value-payable and insured) that were sent out for delivery by post offices in this circle, and of money orders issued and paid.

A comparison of the figures of the year under review with those of the preceding year gives a decrease of 1·7 per cent. in the articles of letter mail and an increase of 7·8 per cent. in those of the parcel mail—see the following abstract:—

YEAR.	Letter mail.	Parcel mail.
1899-1900 : : : : :	14,974,879	102,903
1900-1901 : : : : :	14,718,154	110,959

The number and amount of money orders issued and paid during 1899-1900 and 1900-1901 are contrasted below :—

YEAR.	Number of money-orders issued.	Amount of money-orders issued.	Number of money-orders paid.	Amount of money-orders paid.
		Rs.		Rs.
1899-1900	288,472	95,91,100	249,868	80,76,821
1900-1901	299,566	1,01,60,721	232,280	73,06,850
Difference	+11,094	+5,69,621	—17,588	—7,69,971

The issues increased by 3·84 per cent. in number and 5·93 in amount, while the payments fell by 7·57 per cent. in number and by 10·53 per cent. in amount. The average value of a money order issued rose from Rs. 33-3-11 in 1899-1900 to Rs. 33-14-8 in 1900-1901; while the average value of a money order paid fell from Rs. 32-5-2 in 1899-1900 to Rs. 31-7-3 in 1900-1901. The money orders paid in the preceding year were abnormally high.

8. *Appendix III-A, Insured and value-payable articles and ordinary parcels posted.*—This appendix gives a comparison for the year under review with the preceding year, of insured and value-payable articles and ordinary parcels, posted at offices in this Circle. It shows increases and decreases as below :—

Insured articles	per cent. 7·21 Decrease.	Amount specified for recovery	per cent. 47·67 Increase.
Value of „	39·4 „	Ordinary parcels registered	3·4 Decrease.
Value-payable articles	4·5 „	„ „ unregistered	9·09 Increase.

The falling off in business of the above classes was due to the famine.

9. The following statement shows the number of Savings Banks accounts Savings Bank. open in the Circle and the aggregate deposit balance for the two quarters ending, respectively, the 31st December 1899 and the 31st December 1900 :—

	Number of Savings Banks Accounts.	Amount of deposit balance.
		Rs.
Quarter ending 31st December 1899	12,669	19,59,699
„ „ „ „ 1900	13,340	20,59,267
Increase	671	99,568

10. Appendix IV shows ten cases of highway robbery of mails, of which Highway two were pending at the close of the last year. Eight fresh cases occurred during robberies. the year 1900-1901. In the previous year there were three cases.

11. The number of post offices authorised to receive indents from traders Salt revenue. for the purchase of salt from the Government Salt Depot at Sambhar and Pachbadra remained unchanged from the previous year. One head office—Udaipur,—two sub-offices—Alwar and Chitorgarh Railway Station,—and two branch offices—Pindwara and Rajgarh,—received indents aggregating 47 in number, for 9,200 maunds of salt, valued at Rs. 24,721-14-0. The statement given below shows the comparative transactions of the last two years :—

YEAR.	Number of Indents.	Quantity of salt supplied.	Value of salt supplied.
		Mds. Srs. Chs.	Rs. A. P.
1899-1900	48	9,600 0 0	25,431 4 0
1900-1901	47	9,200 0 0	24,741 14 0
Decrease	1	400 0 0	709 6 0

The Depôt post offices at Sambhar and Pachbadra received from other post offices outside this Circle 204 indents for 39,967½ maunds of salt, valued at Rs. 1,09,132-0-6, as against 156 indents for 30,485 maunds, valued at Rs. 82,694-8-5 in the previous year.

Quinine.

12. The sales of quinine at post offices in the Rajputana and Central India Agencies for the year under review and for the preceding year are shown comparatively in the following statement :—

Postal Divisions.	Sales, 1899-1900.	Sales, 1900-1901.
Upper Rajputana	2,618	12,709
Lower Rajputana	3,564	23,805
Mewar	2,653	18,120
Malwa	11,199	23,403
TOTAL	20,034	78,037
Increase . . . . .	...	58,003

There was an increase in sales of 58,003 five-grain powders—that is to say, the sales were nearly trebled. The powders sold during the past year represent nearly 56 lbs. of the drug, valued at Rs. 1,219-5-3, as against 15 lbs., valued at Rs. 313-0-6, sold in the previous year. The sales by village postmen numbered 4,829 powders, as against 1,476 disposed of by them in 1899-1900.

The Post Office undertook selling quinine to the public in Rajputana Proper from the 1st October 1894, and in Central India from 1st May 1898. Experience has now clearly shown that the sales of the drug vary with the prevalence, or otherwise, of malaria. In the year 1899-1900, the monsoon failed in these provinces, which were consequently almost free from malaria. In the year under review the monsoon, though mostly normal, was in some localities much above the average, and malaria of an exceptionally severe type prevailed. This accounts for the heavy sales last year. The sales would probably have been much greater, but for the fact that in some States the Darbars distributed large quantities of the drug *gratis* to the public.

13. The telegraph was permanently extended to the three following post offices during the year, *viz.*, Bag, Madanganj-Kishangarh (formerly named Kishangarh Railway Station) and Kuksi. Thus there were 57 permanent combined offices existing in the Circle at the close of the year, as against 54 on the 31st March 1900.

The 57 permanent offices received 148,869 and sent 134,083 messages, yielding a revenue to the Telegraph Department of Rs. 1,30,599-10, as against 152,526 messages received and 128,286 messages sent, affording a revenue of Rs. 1,14,647 in the preceding year. The cost of postal telegraph establishments rose from Rs. 18,339 in 1899-1900 to Rs. 20,233-10-6.

The number of receiving post offices in the Circle at which telegrams were booked for the public and sent by post to the nearest telegraph office for transmission by wire was 128, as against 132 in the previous year. These offices booked 5,941 messages, representing a revenue of Rs. 6,517-7-0, as against 5,699 booked in 1899-1900, yielding Rs. 5,178.

14. A camp post office, which was opened on 28th November 1900, accompanied the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, during his winter tour. It was closed on 27th January 1901. No camp post office was provided by this Postal Administration for the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, as, for the most part, his tour lay outside the jurisdiction of this circle,

Postal
telegraph.

Tours of the
Agents to the
Governor-
General,
Rajputana and
Central India.

15. Temporary post offices were opened, (i) for the military manœuvre Temporary post camp under the Mhow Head Office, from 15th to 24th January 1901; (ii) at offices. the Railway Volunteer Camp, Ajmer, from 27th to 30th January 1901; and (iii) at Tilwara (Marwar) on the occasion of the local fair, from 28th to 30th March 1901.

The temporary branch office at Pipli, which was opened towards the close of last year, was converted into a combined office with effect from 16th May 1900, and is still kept on experimentally. The temporary combined branch office at Lambia was closed with effect from 1st August 1900.

16. There were 14 cases of theft by Postal servants during the year, as against 9 cases in the preceding year.

Thefts committed by postal servants.

17. *Frauds in connection with postage stamps.*—In the preceding year there were 21 cases of fraud in connection with postage stamps, 6 of which were pending at the close of that year. These, together with 5 fresh cases, were disposed of as follows:—

Offences committed by the public against the post office.

	Legally convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Offenders not traced.	TOTAL.
Mis-use of service stamps . . .	5	2	2	9
Re-use of ordinary stamps . . .	1	...	1	2
TOTAL .	6	2	3	11

18. *Burglaries and thefts from post office buildings.*—On the night of the 24th April 1900, the private quarters of the Branch Postmaster, Mahwa, who was sleeping in the court-yard, were broken into by thieves who carried off his private property. No Government effects were stolen. The thieves were not apprehended; and the Jaipur Darbar awarded the Branch Postmaster compensation in the sum of Rs. 157-8-0.

On the 29th May 1900, some office stamps, keys, etc., were stolen from the Sagwara Branch Post Office. The property was traced to a Belin, by name Sapri, who, together with her son, were convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Cases of house-breaking accompanied by the theft of articles of small value occurred from the post office premises at Baghera (two cases), at Kekri (three cases), at Rajgarh and at Sarwar.

On the night of the 13th July 1900, a boy, 12 years of age, entered the Ajmer Post Office. He was arrested by the office Chaukidar. He was convicted under Section 457, Indian Penal Code, by the Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer, and sentenced to receive twenty stripes.

On the 30th July 1900, some thieves broke into the out-buildings of the Deputy Postmaster General's Office at Ajmer and carried off some property belonging to the menials of the establishment. The culprits were not traced.

On the 20th November 1900, a camel belonging to the Mail Sawar was stolen from the Narainpura Post Office compound. The case was pending at the close of the year.

19. Owing to the paucity of Government treasuries in this Circle, the majority of post offices have to be financed departmentally; and on this account, apart from cash remittances transmitted with the mails, large sums of cash have to be remitted from one office to another under special arrangements. The amount so transmitted during the year under review came to over twenty-nine lakhs of rupees, as against seventeen lakhs in the preceding year. In order to reduce these cash remittances as far as possible, negotiations were entered into, during the year, with those States who have adopted postal unity, with a view to introduce a system whereby post offices in the interior may be financed through the State tahsils, adjustment of transactions being made between post office and the State treasury at the capital.

The enhanced rate of 2 per cent. commission on money orders issued upon Kuchaman and its branch offices, Losal and Mandlesar, that was imposed in December 1899, was reduced to the ordinary rate in December 1900.

At the Bharatpur Agency, and to a limited extent in the Ajmer district, the Postal establishments assisted in the census enumeration.

Concluding
remarks.

20. The famine that afflicted Rajputana and Central India during the year, was attended by severe outbreaks of cholera in many localities, and was followed by widespread malaria of a severe type. There was great sickness among the subordinates of the Department, many of whom died of disease. During the months of November 1900 to February 1901, in many parts much difficulty was experienced in filling vacancies caused by sickness and death; and on some mail lines it was almost impossible to avoid a break down of the postal services. In some cases runners had to be imported from a distance, on increased salary, in order to maintain communications.

The unprecedented calamities of the year had a depressing influence on some branches of postal business, such as in the number of articles of the letter mail sent out for delivery, and in insured, value-payable and ordinary parcels posted. To the widespread scarcity and want is attributed the increase in the number of highway robberies of mails, of thefts by postal servants and of offences by the public against the Department. On the other hand, the famine led to a considerable increase in telegraph revenue at combined offices, and the epidemic of malaria greatly enhanced the sales of quinine.

From the above causes the strain of work, both to the administrative and to the executive, fell heavily upon the Post Office in this Circle. However, notwithstanding the concatenation of adverse conditions, abnormal progress was attained in the extension of post offices and mail lines.

As in past years, I have the pleasure to record that the relations of the Department with the various Darbars continued of the same cordial character.

I held charge of the Circle throughout the year under review.

Appendix No. I.

Statement showing the number of post offices (of all classes) and letter-boxes existing on 31st March 1901.

EXISTING ON 31st MARCH 1900.					EXISTING ON 31st MARCH 1901.					INCREASE OR DECREASE.					REMARKS.
POST OFFICES.				Letter-boxes.	POST OFFICES.				Letter-boxes.	POST OFFICES.				Letter-boxes.	
Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.		Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.		Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.		
12	80	249	341	265	13	87	279	379	269	+1	+7	+30	+38	+4	Imperial.
...	...	11	11	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	District Dāk.
12	80	260	352	265	13	87	290	390	269	+1	+7	+30	+38	+4	TOTAL.

Appendix No. II.

Statement showing the distance over which mails were carried by Railway, Camels, Tongas and Runners during the year ending 31st March 1901, as compared with the previous year.

DESCRIPTION OF MAIL LINES.	Mileage on 31st March 1900..	Mileage on 31st March 1901.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.		REMARKS.
			Increase.	Decrease.	
<i>Imperial.</i>					
Railway	1,617	1,730	113	...	
Camels, tongas and mail carts	237	346	109	...	
Runners	*3,300½	3,812½	621	109	Net increase 512 miles.
TOTAL	5,154½	5,888½	843	109	Net increase 734 miles.
<i>Districts Dāk.</i>					
Runners	190	193	6	3	Net increase 3 miles.
GRAND TOTAL	5,344½	6,081½	849	112	Net increase 737 miles.

* In Appendix II for the year 1899-1900 the mileage of Runners' lines was erroneously shown as 3,332½ instead of 3,300½. This has been rectified in this appendix.

Appendix No. III.

Enumeration of articles delivered and money orders issued and paid during the past five years.

YEAR.	Letters.	Post-cards.	News-papers and packets.	Parcels including value-payable articles.	Insured parcels.	MONEY ORDERS ISSUED.				MONEY ORDERS PAID.			
						No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.		
							Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
1896-97 . .	7,054,240	4,948,164	1,181,804	103,428	19,656	277,440	71,15,077	0	0	174,717	60,95,832	0	0
1897-98 . .	6,983,571	5,146,630	1,158,525	127,228	30,790	277,022	76,11,774	0	0	174,797	63,07,766	0	0
1898-99 . .	7,080,009	5,625,406	1,112,806	133,225	23,026	286,035	76,98,008	0	0	185,604	70,46,600	0	0
1899-1900 . .	7,513,081	6,285,221	1,176,577	80,195	22,708	288,472	95,91,100	0	0	249,868	80,76,821	0	0
1900-1901 . .	7,303,232	6,254,848	1,160,074	87,756	23,203	299,566	1,01,60,721	9	10	232,280	73,06,850	12	11

Appendix No. III-A.

Insured articles and ordinary parcels posted in the Rajputana Circle during the year 1900-1901.

YEAR.	INSURED ARTICLES.						VALUE-PAYABLE ARTICLES.						NUMBER OF ORDINARY PARCELS.			
	No.	Value.		Insurance fees.		No.	Amount specified for recovery.		Commission.		Registered.	Unregistered.				
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			
1899-1900 . .	27,613	1,12,62,119	12	2	28,107	2	0	11,264	1,66,812	0	0	2,664	1	0	42,874	4,970
1900-1901 . .	25,755	80,78,032	3	1	23,309	8	0	10,777	2,46,340	3	0	3,218	6	0	41,374	5,422
Increase or decrease	-1,858	-31,84,077	9	1	-4,797	10	0	-487	+79,528	3	0	+554	5	0	-1,500	+452
Percentage .	7.21	39.4			20.6			4.5	47.67			20.8			3.4	9.09

Appendix No. IV.

Statement showing the highway robberies committed or attempted in the Rajputana Circle during the year ending 31st March 1901.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No.	Date.	Locality.	Territory.	Parties concerned, implicated or suspected.	Nature and brief details of the property stolen.	Brief statement of the facts of the case and the result of the enquiry.	REMARKS.
1	4th September 1899.	Begun .	Holkar .	.....	One registered unpaid parcel containing four pearls set in two gold rings, valued Rs. 375, postage on unpaid articles and value of bags Rs.2-8-4 and private property of the runner worth Rs. 2. Total amount Rs. 379-8-4.	The mail despatched from Begun for Chitorgarh on 4th September 1899 was plundered by two highway robbers at a distance of five miles from Begun. The runner being unescorted, was assaulted and injured with lathis and stones, and the mail bag and the clothes, etc., of the runner were appropriated by the robbers.	The robbers were not apprehended. The Holkar Darbar paid compensation in the sum of Rs. 379-8-4, of which Rs. 2 was handed to the runner.
2	1st February 1900.	Aloto .	Dewas, Junior Branch.	.....	Cash and postage stamps, Rs.2-1-0, and other Government property Rs.5-15-3. Total Government loss Rs. 8-0-3, also cash Rs.10 and other private property of the village postman worth Rs.4-3.	Jamaluddin, village postman, Aloto, while returning from his bent, was accosted by a highway robber near Dug, Dewas State, Junior Branch. The robber injured him with a lathi and appropriated his delivery bag and its contents and also his private effects, with which he made off.	The robber was not traced. The Dewas State, Junior Branch, paid compensation, under the orders of the Government of India, to whom the case was referred by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General, in the amount of the Government property that was stolen, viz., Rs. 8-0-3.
3	2nd April 1900.	Rakabdeo	Mewar .	.....	One insured parcel valued at Rs.100 and private property of the runner and Agwa worth Rs. 2-8-0.	Runner Mega and the Raj Agwa Mangla, of the Rakabdeo-Salambar mail line, were assaulted by some 20 Bhils, at Kuber Limri. The robbers opened the mail and made off with an insured parcel and some private property of the runner and Agwa, leaving the other contents of the mail.	The case was pending at the close of the year.
4	5th April 1900.	Bhilwara	Mewar .	.....	Rs. A. P. Cash . 2 0 0 Unpaid letters 0 7 0 Quinine. 0 3 0 Other Government property 4 3 9 Private property of the village postman . 20 1 0	The village postman, Bhilwara, while returning from village Gaudarwala, was attacked by six robbers who inflicted some injuries on him and absconded with the Government and private property.	Ditto.
5	16th June 1900.	Maksi .	Holkar .	.....	.....	The Gwalior State mail accompanies the Imperial mail on the Shajapur-Maksiline, and on the day concerned, the Gwalior State mail, which was about 100 yards ahead of the Imperial mail, was plundered at Galva, but the Imperial mail was saved through the courage and resource of the escort Sawar.	The case was referred to the Resident, Gwalior, and enquiry made whether the facts of the case warrant a reward to the Sawar, who saved the Imperial mail. The case was pending at the close of the year.

Statement showing the highway robberies committed or attempted in the Rajputana Circle during the year ending 31st March 1901—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No.	Date.	Locality.	Territory.	Parties concerned, implicated or suspected.	Nature and brief details of the property stolen.	Brief statement of the facts of the case and the result of the enquiry.	REMARKS.
6	17th July 1900.	Kawarra	Marwar	.....	Postage stamp of Rs. 2-0-0 and private property of the acting village postman, worth Rs. 18-8-0.	At the village Attiah, Dhanna, acting village postman, Ahor, was accosted by four robbers, who seized and blindfolded him and absconded with all he possessed. No injuries were received by the village postman.	The Fouzdar of Bhadrarajan traced the stolen property, and made it over to the village postman. The robbers could not be traced. The amount of Rs. 2 value of the postage stamps was recouped to Government.
7	23rd July 1900.	Sarara	Mewar	.....	Property valued at Rs. 12 and grain worth Rs. 3.	Nagji, runner of the Bakabdeo-Salumbar line, was robbed of all he possessed. He was off duty, but travelling in company with the mail.	The case was pending at the close of the year.
8	29th July 1900.	Baroda	Banswara	.....	Three insured parcels valued at Rs. 400 and Government property worth Rs. 5-7-3.	Bechia (also called Waista), the mail runner, and Bagla Agwa, of the Banswara-Namli mail line, had travelled 3 miles from Banswara and reached Bordoi Talai, when a gang of robbers fell upon and killed them and made off with the mails. The Banswara State proclaimed a reward of Rs. 200 for the detection of the culprits. After protracted enquiries suspicion fell upon eight men, four of whom were arrested and sent up for trial, the other four are still at large. One of the four men arrested was sentenced to imprisonment for life and each of the other three to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment. The Chowkidar was fined Rs. 100 for failing to keep proper watch.	Claim for compensation was lodged against the Banswara Darbar, and the family of the runner, who lost his life in defending the mail, have been recommended for a pension. The case was pending at the close of the year.
9	4th October 1900.	Bhairongarh.	Jhabua	.....	Government cash Rs. 33 and other Government property worth Rs. 4-4-10.	Five Bhils attacked Ramdin, runner, while carrying the mails, at a spot some 3 miles from Bhairongarh. The robbers knocked the runner down and absconded with the mails. They have not been traced.	The Jhabua Darbar paid compensation to the Department in the full amount of the loss.
10	6th January 1901.	Begun	Holkar	.....	One unpaid letter for one anna and Government property worth Rs. 2-8-1.	The mail despatched from Chitorgarh Railway Station for Begun was received by Motia, acting runner of the Bhichur-Begun stage. As the runner was taken ill with fever he had to stop for the night. Next day he hired one Karim cooly and handed him the mails of the 6th and 7th to take on to the next stage. When Karim had gone half way between Bhichur and Begun, the two bags were plundered by robbers near the village Banorra.	The robbers were not traced. The Holkar Darbar paid compensation in full.

cubic feet of earthwork and some ballast collection was executed on portions of the main line and its extensions, but the valuation of the work done is a matter still in process of settlement. The question of the completion of the main line by a private company is now under the consideration of Government.

6. The railways open and under construction are:—

Open Railways.

The Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway.

The Udaipur-Chitor Railway.

Under Construction.

The Bikaner-Bhatinda Railway.

The Jaipur-Sewai-Madhopur Railway.

Particulars will be found in the reports of the Jodhpur, Mewar, Bikaner and Jaipur States.

7. The Shadipalli-Balotra Railway was opened for all description of traffic from the 22nd December 1900.

8. Considerable progress in this useful branch of Public Works has been made in several Native States, for instance, Marwar, Kota and Jhalawar, and notably in Jaipur, Mewar, and Bharatpur.

Arrangements are being everywhere set on foot for investigating schemes for the improvement of existing irrigation works, and for taking advantage of the facilities offered by nature in each State for the construction of new irrigation works which, it is hoped, may serve to some extent to protect the people or at all events to ameliorate their condition in the face of future famines, and which will, in any case, afford a useful form of famine relief work. Investigations in this direction are as yet in an early stage, but the matter is receiving the best attention of the Darbars. In Ajmer-Merwara also tank surveys are in progress.

Statement showing changes in the personnel in the Imperial Public Works Department, Rajputana.

NAME AND RANK OF OFFICER.	DURATION OF CHARGE.		REMARKS.
	From	To	
Major E. C. Spilsbury, R.E., Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Honourable the Agents to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Central India	1st Apl. 1900	31st Mar. 1901	
MOUNT ABU DIVISION.			
Rai Bahadur Pandit Shammath, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade	1st Apl. 1900	31st Mar. 1901	
AJMER PROVINCIAL DIVISION.			
Mr. F. St. G. Manners Smith, Executive Engineer, 1st grade	1st Apl. 1900	31st Mar. 1901	This Division was split into two during Famine and re-united on the abolition of the Spécial Famine Division on 31st October 1900.
MERWARA SPECIAL FAMINE DIVISION.			
Rai Saheb Ganga Ram, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade	1st Apl. 1900	31st Oct. 1900	On abolition of this Division Mr. Ganga Ram was transferred to Central Provinces.

IMPERIAL.

I.—MILITARY WORKS IN RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(1) *Native Infantry Lines, Indore*.—The work of dismantling and reconstructing Pandals Nos. 11 and 12 was in progress in the previous year and has been completed during the year under report. Rupees 3,064 were expended in 1900-1901, and the total cost was Rs. 11,352.

(2) *Malwa Bhil Corps, Sirdarpur*.—Provision of moveable iron latrines and utensils was made at a cost of Rs. 3,346.

(3) *Water Supply Scheme, Sirdarpur*.—This work was commenced in October 1900 and nearly completed in March 1901. Rupees 7,591 were expended during the year, against an allotment of Rs. 6,428. In addition to this amount, Rs. 7,114 were spent on the work from Bazaar Fund contribution; the work is in progress.

Special repairs.

Special repairs were carried out to—

- (a) Royal Artillery Lines at Deesa.
- (b) Depôt Medical Officers' Quarters, Abu.
- (c) Lawrence School, Abu.

II.—CIVIL WORKS IN RAJPUTANA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Major works.

(1) *Ajmer Jail*.—Constructing quarters for the Jail warders, cost Rs. 2,982, against estimated cost Rs. 2,910.

(2) *Police Lines Magazine, Ajmer*.—Additions and alterations, cost Rs. 2,829, against estimated cost Rs. 2,532.

(3) *Marble Baradarics on the Anasagar Lake, Ajmer*.—Restoration of the 2—Estimate Rs. 8,294; outlay in 1900-1901, Rs. 414; work in progress.

(4) *Executive Engineer's Office, Ajmer, Public Works Department*.—Additions and alterations to—cost Rs. 2,539 against estimated cost of Rs. 2,353.

Minor works.

The most important were additions to—

- (1) Public Works Department Store for Tools at Beawar.
- (2) Thagi and Dakaiti Lines Magazine, Ajmer.
- (3) Public Works Department Store, Ajmer.

Special repairs were carried out among others to—

- (1) Assistants' Quarters Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 at Abu.
- (2) Examiner's Quarters, Abu.
- (3) Magistrate's Jail, Abu.
- (4) Agency Medical Officer's Quarters, Abu.
- (5) Residency Buildings, Abu.

III.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Major works.

No expenditure was incurred during the year under this head.

Minor works.

The important works were—

- (1) Extension of causeway in 33rd mile, Deoli Link Road.
- (2) Constructing and widening culverts in miles 1 to 15 of Abu Cart Road.
- (3) Constructing dry stone masonry parapet wall three feet high at sharp curves of Abu Cart Road.

Special repairs.

Road from Erinpura Railway Station to Erinpura Cantonment; cost Rs. 5,390; estimated amount Rs. 5,372; outlay during the year Rs. 1,112.

IV.—MUNICIPAL WORKS.

The Trevor Town Hall at Ajmer, which was in progress, has been completed and handed over to the Municipality. The total cost was Rs. 36,547; estimated amount Rs. 37,061; outlay during the year Rs. 13,838.

V.—DISTRICT FUNDS.

The contribution from the District Boards, Ajmer-Merwara, being very limited, repairs to District roads were executed to the extent that the available funds permitted.

VI.—CONTRIBUTIONAL WORKS.

The Kundal Jubilee Tank at Pindwara.—This work was under construction during 1899-1900 and has been completed this year. Outlay in 1900-1901 was Rs. 4,079, and the total cost Rs. 39,359; amount of estimate Rs. 39,523.

A duct from the North Dam sluice of above tank is nearly completed. A 'Chattri' on North Dam sluice is in progress.

VII.—FAMINE.

The expenditure under this head for works, etc., in Ajmer-Merwara, during 1900-1901 was Rs. 13,35,912, and for gratuitous relief Rs. 1,92,604, or in all Rs. 15,28,516. The operations of the Public Works Department with regard to Famine have been fully described and discussed in the Famine Report for 1899-1900.

NATIVE STATES.

MEWAR.

The expenditure on Public Works during the year 1900-1901, inclusive of railways, was Rs. 7,89,928 distributed as under:—

Head of expenditure.	Cost of works and repairs for 1900-1901.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.
Original works—Civil Buildings	1,38,387	...
Repairs—Civil Buildings	28,787	1,67,174
Original works—Communications . . . . .	...	...
Repairs—Communications	17,122	17,122
Original works—Irrigation	3,10,197	...
Repairs—Irrigation	42,633	3,52,830
Miscellaneous	29,970	29,970
Establishment	15,277	15,277
Railways	2,07,555	2,07,555
TOTAL . . . . .	...	7,89,928

2. Excluding railways, the year's outlay shows a decrease of Rs. 2,57,949 as compared with that of 1899-1900. Irrigation works and repairs are the only items of expenditure which represent a slight increase.

3. The length of the Mewar State Railway up to end of 1900-1901 was Railways. 67.30 miles. There was abnormal traffic on the Udaipur-Chitor Railway, mainly due to the very extensive importation of grain on account of the severe famine prevalent throughout Rajputana.

It is reported that the traffic might have been heavier and more lucrative, had the engine which is shortly expected from England been supplied in time. The unusual delay in the supply of the engine by the Home market, it is stated, was particularly unfortunate in the above-mentioned instance.

4. The Udaipur-Chitor Railway has shown progress, and its net profits have steadily increased from year to year.

5. The earthwork on the Mewar Section of the proposed Baran-Ajmer-Marwar Railway that was put in hand as a Famine Relief work, was stopped in August 1900, when the stress of famine had considerably diminished. Actual expenditure was Rs. 2,26,212. Value of work done, as valued by Mr. Harman, Engineer-in-Chief, Baran-Ajmer-Marwar Railway Survey, is Rs. 1,50,492.

General.

6. Mr. G. E. Lillie, Manager, Udaipur-Chitor Railway, went on furlough from 5th April 1900 for seven months.

Mr. H. G. Billings, Executive Engineer, in charge of Mewar section of famine works, was relieved in August 1900.

MARWAR.

The aggregate outlay on Railways and other Public Works amounted, during the year under report, to Rs. 14,80,646, viz :—

	Rs.
Railways—	
Capital Revenue (sale proceeds)	3,00,000
Capital Expenditure	2,98,469
	<hr/>
	—1,531
Working expenses	7,18,300
General Public Works including Establishment charges	1,35,223
Famine Works	6,28,654
	<hr/>
	14,80,646
	<hr/>

2. The reduced expenditure during the year as compared with that of its predecessor is partly accounted for by the receipts during the year on capital account from the sale of materials. Deducting Rs. 3,00,000 on this account, the actual expenditure on all heads stands at Rs. 17,80,646.

Railways.

3. The Shadipalli-Balotra Railway was opened for traffic of all description from Barmer to Shadipalli on the 22nd December 1900. This practically completes through communication between Rajputana and Sind. Difficulties are, however, reported to be experienced in working the new railway line owing to the extraordinary delay in the supply of the rolling stock indented for from England. The capital cost of the Marwar Section of the Railway amounts to Rs. 41,40,381.

The relaying of the Luni-Balotra line was completed at the end of May 1900. The total capital cost amounts to Rs. 2,81,587.

A second telegraph line for train signalling purposes has been laid between Merta Road and Bikaner at a cost for the Marwar portion of Rs. 5,546.

At Salawas, between Jodhpur and Luni Junction, the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway line, which has hitherto crossed the Jojhri Nullah on a low level bridge, has been diverted over a large sand bank which completely dams up the Nullah. Rupees 8,848 were expended on the work during the year.

General Public Works.

	Rs.
4. (i) Conservancy tramway—	
Working expenses	9,048
(ii) City tramway—	
Gross receipts	11,592
Working expenses	8,016
Net profits—15 per cent. on the capital cost.	
(iii) Steam flour mills at Jodhpur—	
Gross receipts	445
Working expenses	4,889

(iv) *Ice and Soda Factory*—

Gross Receipts	14,067
Working expenses	8,212

(v) *Electric Light*—

Working expenses	10,226
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Other useful public works and improvements were likewise executed during the year.

5. The large expenditure in connection with famine relief was incurred mainly on Irrigation and Railway works.

6. Mr. W. Home is the Manager, Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, and Superin- General. tending Engineer of the State.

JAIPUR.

The outlay on the Public Works during the year under report was Rs. 11,93,712, exclusive of Railways, and exceeded that of 1899 by Rs. 4,43,790 :—

	Rs.
New works	36,938
Repairs	99,565
Irrigation	5,31,015
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1,08,508
City Water Supply	52,108
State Cotton Press { Jaipur	29,714
Mandaor	17,497
Gas Works	35,369
Establishment	57,065
Imarat Works	1,62,491
Other State Works	19,488
Works done for private individuals	43,954
TOTAL	11,93,712

2. The establishment charges amounted to Rs. 80,754, which gives a percentage of 7.26 on the total outlay as compared with 12.24 in the preceding year.

3. The following statement shows the principal works in hand and the expenditure on various works and repairs :—

CLASS OR NAME OF WORKS.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent during 1900.	Amount spent up to end of 1900.
<i>Civil Buildings.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Original Works . . . . .	...	5,951	...
„ Repairs . . . . .	...	15,021	...
		20,972	
<i>Communications.</i>			
Road from Naraina to Malpura	19,069	14,138	16,253
Total Original Works . . . . .	...	30,987	...
„ Repairs . . . . .	...	84,543	...
		1,15,530	
<i>Irrigation.</i>			
Ramgarh Irrigation Works	5,00,000	1,30,724	3,47,502
Bhairav Sagar at Chandsin	81,607	58,620	58,620
Bund Sheo Dungri near Chaksa	65,465	38,576	38,576
Widening Gaugwar supply cut	15,000	18,930	20,176
Abpashi establishment	21,994	18,406	18,406
Digging a canal from the river Maheshi to Chaparwara Gagar.	25,000	17,706	17,706
Halolao Tank at Newai	16,273	14,590	14,893

CLASS OR NAME OF WORKS.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent during 1900.	Amount spent up to end of 1900.
<i>Miscellaneous Public Improvements.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
City water supply (maintenance of)	60,637	51,757	51,757
Ram Newas garden	54,932	35,041	35,041
Kutli inundation cut . . . . .	...	17,958	17,958
City Conservancy Tramway (maintenance of)	1,38,750	7,578	1,34,708
Rewari-Phalera Railway . . . . .	...	16,928	16,928
Poor-house at Naya Sagar, Mozabad . . . . .	...	7,492	7,492

Irrigation.

4. The total number of Irrigation Works in the State were:—

Completed	165
In progress	29
	<hr/> 194 <hr/>

as compared with 161 works in the last year. The main ducts, which vary in width from 5 to 20 feet, comprise a total length of 807 miles with 647 miles of distributaries. The total expenditure on irrigation works and repairs during the year was Rs. 5,31,015 and the revenue realized for the year ending 31st August 1900 amounted to Rs. 1,96,416. An area of about 21,790 acres was protected by irrigation, of which 19,578 acres were cultivated. The capital outlay and outlay on repairs aggregated Rs. 57,77,444 to end of 1900, and the total revenue to end of 31st August 1900 was Rs. 46,68,555. The average percentage of revenue on capital outlay over a period of 11 years is 8·77.

The Ramgarh Project.

Estimated to cost Rs. 6,13,000. A complete description of this work was given in the previous year's report. The main dam was brought up to a height of 70 feet before the rains. The total expenditure to date on the main dam and other connected works amounts to Rs. 3,47,502, of which Rs. 1,30,724 were expended during the year.

Further investigations are being made to supplement the programme of new Irrigation works, surveys and projects which will be prepared and kept ready to be taken up as necessity or expediency dictates. There is still ample scope for development everywhere.

Gas works.

5. Rupees 39,481 were expended on these and an income of Rs. 4,112 was realised from this source. The quantity of gas consumed was 3,456,040 cubic feet, the cost per 1,000 cubic feet being Rs. 7-7-2.

State Cotton Presses at Jaipur and Mandaor. City conservancy. Water works.

6. The maintenance charges during the year aggregated to Rs. 47,102, and the net revenue was Rs. 24,971. The number of bales pressed was 25,581.

7. The total expenditure up to end of 1900 amounted to Rs. 1,34,708.

8. Water to the extent of 272,713,221 gallons was pumped into the reservoirs 110 feet high during the year at a total cost of Rs. 51,757, or 3·03 annas per 1,000 gallons. The consumption per head of population, 160,000, was about 4·7 gallons.

Railways.

9. *Jaipur-Sewai-Madhupur Railway.*—Work on this line progressed steadily so far as funds sanctioned by the Darbar permitted. At the end of 1900 all earthwork, ballast collection, major and minor bridge work, station buildings, and staff and menials' quarters had been completed throughout the line, 73 miles in length. The Banas bridge, of which two-thirds of the masonry has been finished, is still in progress. The locomotive arrangements at Jaipur and Sewai-Madhupur are well in hand. The estimated cost of this railway is Rs. 28 lakhs exclusive of rolling stock. The expenditure up to end of 1900 was Rs. 7,29,711 in Jaipur currency and Rs. 30,703 in Imperial currency, about two-thirds of which was incurred during the year under report. Generally the whole line of the railway is ready for the girder erection and laying of the permanent-way.

Rewari-Phalera Railway.—The Jaipur section of this line is about 84 miles in length. Earthwork was started as a famine relief measure and completed about the end of May 1900. The total cost of earthwork on the State section was Rs. 2,79,709, and of ballast breaking Rs. 16,827.

Mr. Bagley, Engineer-in-Chief, Ghaziabad-Moradabad Railway, was in Establishment. charge. Sub-Engineer Khan Sahib Mirza Tabir Hussein supervised ballast-breaking.

Work was started for the purpose of Famine Relief, and Rs. 4,211 were expended. Jehazpur-Tonk-
Pandro
Railway.
General.

10. Colonel Jacob, C.I.E., the Superintending Engineer of the Jaipur State, was on furlough from 30th April to 23rd November 1900. Mr. C. E. Stotherd, Executive Engineer, officiated during Colonel Jacob's absence. The services of Lieutenant A. H. Garrett, R.E., were lent from 28th May to 23rd November 1900.

BHARATPUR.

The total expenditure during the period under review amounted to Rs. 7,09,372, which is distributed under the main heads shown in the following statement:—

Main head of expenditure.	Original works.	Repairs.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military	21,780	15,983	37,763
Civil Buildings	92,706	67,134	1,59,840
Communications	23,897	58,053	81,950
Irrigation	2,41,448	24,456	2,65,904
Public improvements	7,359	49,031	56,390
Miscellaneous works . . . . .	...	2,863	2,863
Tools and Plant	11,524	4,759	16,283
Gratuitous relief . . . . .	...	600	600
Establishment	76,819	...	76,819
Suspense . . . . .	...	...	10,960
TOTAL .	4,75,533	2,22,879	7,09,372

In addition to the above expenditure, liabilities to the extent of Rs. 90,000, incurred on account of Famine Relief during the year, remained outstanding to be paid off during the current Sambat year ending 29th September 1901. It is stated that of this amount Rs. 74,819 were paid off by March 1901.

2. The barracks of the Imperial Service Cavalry now disbanded at Sewar Military. have been adopted for the use of the new Imperial Service Transport Corps, which has taken the place of the former. The estimated cost of additions and alterations to these barracks amounts to Rs. 50,000. The construction of new Regimental Transport lines was commenced and good progress has been made. This work is estimated to cost Rs. 25,000, and Rs. 10,600 has been expended during the year.

3. The wards in the new Hospital to accommodate 48 beds for in-patients Civil buildings. have been completed. The total outlay on them was Rs. 52,000.

An upper storey has been added to the City school, thereby doubling the accommodation at a cost of Rs. 16,000. Existing buildings were adopted as record rooms, fitted with slab stone shelves, for the State Revenue and Judicial Departments at a cost of Rs. 11,000.

4. The operations under this head consisted of enlargement of inundation Irrigation. canals, construction of new ones, the restoration and improvement of irrigation embankments, and distributary systems. The following table exhibits the more important works and the expenditure incurred thereon:—

	Expenditure.
	Rs.
Improvement to Ajan Bund	25,937
„ Baeta Bund and Channels	47,782
„ Sikri Bund	39,979
Widening and extending Halena Canal	16,316
Restoring Khatnaoli Bund	15,200

Expenditure.

	Rs.
Widening and extending Lalpur Canal	12,688
Constructing Pathena Canal	7,682
Restoring Nekpur Bund	6,945
Constructing Bund across Kamal Hoz Nala at Biana	6,168
Restoring and improving Negohi Bund	6,024
Constructing Dehri Bund	5,877

Public improve-
ments and
miscellaneous
works.

5. (1) A cricket pavillion at a cost of Rs. 11,600.
(2) A racquet court at a cost of Rs. 9,000.

Stone quarries.

6. The working of these quarries during the year exhibits better results than in the preceding year, yielding the Darbar a net profit of Rs. 23,428. The State Engineer states that the profits are restricted by want of capital, skilled labour and transport, and that when the proposed railway from Bara, Nagda to Muttra is constructed, the quarries should be more valuable as a source of revenue than they are now. White stone (79,833 maunds) and red stone (323,976 maunds), aggregating 403,809 maunds, were quarried during the year. Of this amount about five-eighths paid royalty; the balance was used for State purposes.

7. Mr. J. A. Devenish, Executive Engineer, was on special leave to England for five months from 28th June 1900. Cost of establishment Rs. 76,819. Percentage on total outlay of Rs. 6,98,412 equal to 11 per cent.

ALWAR.

The expenditure incurred on the Public Works Department in the Alwar State from the 1st September 1899 to the 31st August 1900, was Rs. 4,17,175, against the Budget provision of Rs. 4,87,000. In addition to the above, expenditure on famine relief works amounted to Rs. 1,41,352, the total outlay during the financial year under report thus aggregating Rs. 5,58,527. Work to the extent of Rs. 1,515 was undertaken for Municipalities. The following statement contains a detail of the expenditure under various heads :—

	Rs.
Original Works—Military	8,675
Repairs—Military	15,114
Original Works—Civil	1,71,612
Repairs—Civil	41,593
Original Works—Communications	51,670
Repairs—Communications	20,563
Original Works—Irrigation	18,000
Repairs—Irrigation	6,122
Original Works—Gardens and Forests	2,558
Repairs—Gardens and Forests	5,833
Imarut Kham	14,405
Company Garden	3,790
Miscellaneous	17,905
Municipal Works	1,515
Establishment	39,335
Total ordinary works	4,18,690
Total famine works	1,41,352
GRAND TOTAL	5,60,042

Original works—
Civil.

2. (a) The most important work under this head was in connection with the Landsdowne Kothi, on which Rs. 1,37,258 was expended during the year.

(b) The Hospital at Bahroe, which was started in the preceding year, was completed, and the expenditure thereon during the year amounted to Rs. 7,228.

(c) Work on Dadiji Maharaj's temple was continued, and expenditure during the year was Rs. 10,590.

Original works—
Irrigation.

3. No new projects were started during the year.

4. The establishment charges amounted to Rs. 39,335, which gives 7·57 per General cent. on the total expenditure against 7·96 for the previous year.

5. Mr. R. E. Macdonald, Executive Engineer of the State, returned from furlough in November 1899 and relieved Captain A. G. Bremner, R.E.

KOTA.

The total outlay on Public Works of the State during the year ending 31st March 1901 amounted to Rs. 5,04,077, as against Rs. 5,60,247 expended in the preceding year. It was distributed under the following heads of expenditure:—

	Rs.
Military—Original Works	67
„ Repairs	27
Total	94
Civil Buildings—Works	36,562
„ „ Repairs	10,237
Total	46,799
Communications—Original Works	10,374
„ Repairs	26,562
Total	36,936
Miscellaneous Improvements—Original Works	1,01,681
„ „ Repairs	7,714
Total	1,09,395
Irrigation—Original Works	78,916
„ Repairs	29,112
Total	1,08,028
Contributonal—Works	3
„ Repairs	801
Total	804
Railway	1,72,794
Establishment	29,227
GRAND TOTAL	5,04,077

2. The following are the important buildings which were under construction in the previous year and have been completed during the year:—

	Rs.
(1) New palace for His Highness the Maharao of Kota	4,26,543
(2) Compound wall with iron railings for the new palace	75,628
(3) New dāk bungalow at Kota	18,182
(4) Coach House in the Polo stable at Kota	12,362

Rupees 26,600 were expended on works in progress ; of those the most important was the following:—

	Estimate.	Expended during 1900-1901.	Expended up to 31st March 1901.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
New Crosthwaite's Institute at Kota	46,837	11,183	38,213

3. Rupees 56,207 were expended in providing furniture for the new palace at Kota. Miscellaneous improvements.

Irrigation.

4. Various small works, which were in progress during 1899-1900, have been completed at a cost of Rs. 47,553, the year's outlay thereon being Rs. 30,325.

The important projects in progress are :—

	Estimate.	Expended during 1900-1901.	Expended up to 31st March 1901.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Umed Sagar Tank at Gorah (capable of impounding 429 million cubic feet of water and irrigating 20 villages, height of bund 45 feet, length 3 miles)	1,69,594	15,853	47,032
(2) New Tank at Serole completed except pitching of bund	15,904	3,879	14,883
(3) Bilas Garh Tank Bund, about 1½ miles long, to impound 105 million cubic feet of water for irrigating 3 villages	15,535	6,210	6,610
(4) Badipura Tank (a small tank for irrigating one village, capacity 17½ million cubic feet, but capable of enlargement to impound 100 to 150 million cubic feet of water)	6,150	464	8,273
		25,906	

Two important old irrigation works, the Jowar Sagar and Kothi Tanks, are being repaired, and their capacities have been increased from 37 to 82 millions cubic feet and from 2 to 14 millions cubic feet respectively, at a cost of about Rs. 6,000 each.

Water supply.

5. An improved supply was given to the Agency and Ranika Bagh at a cost of Rs. 5,349.

The erection of a deep level pump for the city palace, estimated to cost Rs. 5,460, is in progress.

Some additional wells were sunk.

Railway.

6. Work on the Kota section of the Baran-Ajmer-Marwar Railway was started as a famine relief measure in January 1900. Expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,72,794. The total expenditure to end of 31st March 1901, amounts to Rs. 1,93,710. Considerable progress was made, but the work has now been stopped.

Establishment.

7. The percentage of establishment on expenditure on works comes to Rs. 5·80. Mr. R. H. Tickell is the State Engineer.

JHALAWAR.

The total expenditure on Public Works in the State amounted to Rs. 81,480 during the year under report, as follows :—

Original Works—Civil	Rs. 9,186
Repairs—Civil	2,949
Total	12,135
Original Works—Communications	4,488
Repairs—Communications	3,456
Total	7,944
Original Works—Irrigation	57,897
Repairs—Irrigation	83
Total	57,930
Establishment	3,478
GRAND TOTAL	81,480

2. The following are the more important works in progress :—

Original works—
Civil.

	Estimate.	Expended in 1900-1901.	Expended to end of March 1901.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) The Kemball Library	22,957	4,225	11,669
(2) New Dispensary at Gangdhar	7,085	3,445	6,868
(3) Ice and Soda Factory	2,221	1,289	3,592

3. A fair weather road from Dig to Gangdhar was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 12,660. No new works have been started.

Original works—
Communications.

4. The following projects are in progress :—

Original works—
Irrigation.

	Estimate.	Expended in 1900-1901.	Expended to end of March 1901.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Mundla Kheri Tank (expected to impound 406 million cubic feet of water and irrigate over 9,000 bighas of land with a prospective return of 15 per cent.) about half completed.	60,846	26,335	27,098
(2) Kishanpura Tank (expected to impound 92 million cubic feet of water and irrigate two villages with a prospective return of 8 per cent.).	28,242	17,700	21,608
(3) Stratton Sagar or Khandia Tank (strengthening the bund and pitching both the slopes).	12,187	4,011	7,760
(4) Hathunia Tank (expected to impound 82 million cubic feet of water and irrigate three villages, capable of further enlargement to impound 150 to 200 million cubic feet of water).	12,168	5,665	6,589
(5) Improving Gaouri Tank (drainage has been diverted and the capacity of the tank increased from about 90 million cubic feet to 140 million cubic feet; work about half finished).	8,533	3,594	3,594

All the above five works were stopped in September 1900.

Establishment.

5. The percentage of cost on the outlay on works was Rs. 4.44 during the year, as against 5.85 per cent. in the preceding year.

Mr. R. H. Tickell supervises the Public Works Department.

BIKANER.

The expenditure on Public Works during the year amounted to Rs. 2,52,927, exclusive of railways, as compared with Rs. 3,04,745 expended in the preceding year.

The principal works executed were :—

- (1) *His Highness the Maharaja's new Palace.*—Rupees 2,19,580 has been expended up to the end of the year on this building, which is now nearly complete. The following items of work were carried out during the year :—stables, servants' quarters and cook-houses, engine-house and plant for the electric lighting, and a water-tank.
- (2) *The State Stone Quarry at Dulmera.*—By the aid of the three-ton crane erected last year, good progress has been made, and an increased output effected. The receipts were Rs. 5,609 and the working expenses Rs. 5,045.
- (3) On the completion of the Ratan Behari Temple Rs. 19,362 were expended during the year, and Rs. 17,456 on a new Bungalow at Chappar.

Palana Coal
Field.

2. The State Colliery has made good progress, 5,295 linear feet of headings have been driven and there are 450,000 tons of coal in sight. The coal continues undiminished in thickness and quality, and in the East District shows a slight improvement, being heavier, harder and darker in colour. The seam at this place dips at about 1 in 20, and it is possible that the coal may improve as the working goes deeper down.

The sidings are being realigned at Palana, so that coal may be screened direct into the railway wagons from the heapstead. This alteration, it is anticipated, will economise and greatly reduce labour.

Shafts 2 and 3 are the sources of supply. The output during the year was 11,989 tons, as against 4,246 tons in the preceding year. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 61,389, and the expenses to Rs. 25,180. The net profits, namely, Rs. 36,209, returned a percentage of 63½ on the Capital expenditure of Rs. 57,046, which is very satisfactory.

The principal consumers during the year were the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, 4,197 tons, and the Engineering Department, Bikaner, 3,868 tons. Negotiations have been entered into with a view to attracting foreign customers, and it is expected that ere long it will be found possible to export the Palana Coal.

The Colliery is reported to be on a sound commercial basis and to be able to turn out 200 tons a day. The plant recently erected is capable of turning out an amount equal to four times the present demands or about 48,000 tons per annum. Mr. Clarke, the State Engineer and mining expert, suggests that no further Capital expenditure need, therefore, be incurred for another five years, or, at any rate, until the output exceeds 200 tons a day, and that meanwhile all expenditure for tools and plant should be charged to Revenue.

Railways.

3. The Dulmera-Suratgarh Section of the Bikaner-Bhatinda Railway was opened for traffic on 1st January 1901. The Suratgarh-Bhatinda section is in progress. The total capital outlay, on the Bikaner Railway aggregated Rs. 24,17,536 to end of March 1901, of which the year's share was Rs. 4,68,353.

Ghaggar Canals.

4. No new water course was constructed during the year under report; 9,856 acres of kharif were watered during the year, but owing to the floods submerging about one-quarter of the area and insufficient watering of the other parts, only 2,567 acres yielded any crop, as compared with 1,687 acres cropped out of a total area of 8,213 watered area last year. The kharif along the canals suffered owing to the lateness of the rains, but the rabi cultivation in the Ghaggar Valley over an area of 40,233 acres benefitted considerably by the floods that passed down the river. The demand of Rs. 19,984 for the kharif crops was fixed for the year under report. Information as to the demand for the rabi crops had not been received.

TONK.

Over a lakh of rupees was spent during the year mostly in the Tonk Pargana.

2. Earthwork on the section of the proposed Jehazpur-Tonk-Pandero Railway Branch lying in the State was completed as a famine relief work.

3. Several tanks were constructed during the recent famine in the various Parganas: their cost is not included in the figure above quoted. The tanks are not expected to be of use to the State or the cultivators until ducts have been provided.

4. Provision of funds for completing the tanks in this respect is a difficulty which is receiving the attention of the Darbar.

5. Mr. G. E. C. Wakefield, is the Engineer of the Tonk State and Superintendent of Land Revenue.

BUNDI.

Work on the projected Baran-Ajmer-Marwar Railway was continued during the year as a famine relief measure, and the earthwork is nearly complete on the section lying in this State.

G. G. WHITE, M.I.C.E.,

Offg. Secy. in the P. W. Dept., Rajputana
and Central India.

Statement A.

Statement showing the existing roads, metalled and unmetalled, constructed and maintained by the Native States in Rajputana during 1900-1901.

Name of State.	NAME OF ROAD.	From	To	Metalled.	Un-metalled.	Total length.	Cost of maintenance.	REMARKS.
				Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	
MARWAR.	About Jodhpur	46.44	2.50	48.94	10,377	Average cost of maintenance per mile Rs. 73.
	" Pali . . . . .	.....	.....	...	0.50	0.50	.....
	" Jaswantpura . . . . .	.....	.....	...	9.00	9.00	933
	Sendra-Erinpura Road . . . . .	.....	.....	...	96.00	96.00	37
	TOTAL . . . . .	.....	.....	46.44	108.00	15.400	11,347
SIROHI.	Kharari Kotwali to Kaisargunj Bungalow.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	Average cost of maintenance per mile Rs. 4.
	Abu Road Railway Gate to Kaisargunj and round the Bungalow.	.....	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....
	Sirohi-Pindwara	Sirohi .	Pindwara .	...	16	16	266
	Sirohi Sarajpal to Kaisarbilas.	Sarajpal .	Kaisarbilas .	1	...	1	80	
	Rohera to Rohera Station and Rohera-Kotra Road.	Rohera .	Rohera Station	...	16	16	228	
	Ajmer-Abu Road . . . . .	.....	.....	...	48	48	235
	Sirohi-Jaswantpura Road . . . . .	.....	.....	...	27	27	27
	Pindwara Railway Station to Pindwara.	.....	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....
	Abu to Achalgarh . . . . .	.....	...	...	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	.....
	Abu to Gaemukh . . . . .	.....	...	...	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	.....
	Dhundai to Dilwara . . . . .	.....	.....	...	5	5	.....
	Deldar-Blinkar Road . . . . .	.....	.....	...	15	15	2
	Anadra-Madar Road . . . . .	.....	.....	...	23	23	20
	Makawal-Madar - Rohwa Road.	.....	.....	...	40	40	.....
	TOTAL . . . . .	.....	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	200	201	861
MEWAR.	Udaipur-Kherwara	Udaipur .	Kherwara	50	50*	63	* Partially metalled. Average cost of maintenance per mile Rs. 36.
	Kherwara-Kotra	Kherwara .	Kotra . . .	...	48	48	11
	Udaipur-Eklingjee	Udaipur .	Eklingjee .	...	13	13*	46
	Eklingjee-Nathdwara	Eklingjee .	Nathdwara .	...	17	17*	46
	Udaipur-Chitor Fort . . . . .	.....	.....	72	...	72	29
	Deoli-Tikar	Deoli . .	Tikar . . .	6	...	6	62	
	TOTAL . . . . .	.....	.....	78	128	206	257
KOTA.	Mandawar Ghât Road, part of Bara and Jhalrapatan Road.	4	...	4	Average cost per mile including establishment is Rs. 171 per mile.	
	Kota and Tater Road and on to Bara 1st and 2nd sections.	.....	.....	16	...	16	
	Kota-Umedganj Road . . . . .	.....	.....	6	...	6	
	Kota-Abehra Road . . . . .	.....	.....	3.4	...	3.4	
	Kota Suburb Road . . . . .	.....	.....	13	...	13	
	City Roads . . . . .	.....	.....	8	...	8	
	Bundi border to Kota (River Chambal) . . . . .	.....	.....	6	...	6	
	Kota-Durrah-Jhalawar Road.	.....	.....	45.4	...	45.4	
	Borekhera Umedganj . . . . .	.....	.....	4	...	4	
	Kota-Borabas Road . . . . .	.....	.....	2.4	...	2.4	
	Kota-Rungpur Road . . . . .	.....	.....	2.4	...	2.4	
	TOTAL . . . . .	.....	.....	111	...	111	.....

Statement showing the existing roads, metalled and unmetalled, constructed and maintained by the Native States in Rajputana during 1900-1901—continued.

Name of State.	NAME OF ROAD.	From	To	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total length.	Cost of maintenance.	REMARKS.
				Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	
KOTA—contd.	Tater-Antah-Bara-Bhawargrh and Jhalawar border Road.	.....	.....	...	54.7	54.7	Average cost of maintenance including renewals of certain miles is Rs. 21 per mile.	
	Tater-Barode and Dipri Road.	.....	.....	...	27	27		
	Bara-Mangral-Etwa Road	.....	.....	...	35	35		
	Bara-Bapaur-Khanpura.	.....	.....	...	47	47		
	Mandawar and Kali Sindh River near Jhalrapatan.	.....	.....	...	27	27		
	Bapaur and Sangodi, Kanwas and Mokandra Road.	.....	.....	...	21	21		
	Khanpur Badora and Atroo Road.	.....	.....	...	6	6		
	Kota to Rangpur Road .	.....	.....	...	4	4		
	Kota-Rangbari Road .	.....	.....	...	13.5	13.5		
	Bapaur to Gao Ghât .	.....	.....	...	11.3	11.3		
	Kawai to road near Gao Ghât.	.....	.....	...	8	8		
	Depri and Ganeshganj Road.	.....	.....	...	5	5		
	Badora and Shergarh Road	.....	.....	...	11.4	11.4		
	Kota-Borabas Road .	.....	.....	...	20	20		
	Atroo and Bara Road .	.....	.....	...	2.4	2.4		
	Gadwarara Road .	.....	.....	...	8.6	8.6		
	Gao Ghât and Atroo Road	.....	.....	...	25	25		
	Tendhara-Eklara Road .	.....	.....	...	24	24		
	Eklara-Mausher Thana Road.	.....	.....	...	20	20		
	Eklara-Chipa-Barode Road	.....	.....	...	24	24		
	Kelwara-Shahabad Road .	.....	.....	...	7	7		
	Shahabad-Deori Road .	.....	.....	...	9	9		
	Deori-Sandri and Jhalawar Border Road.	.....	.....	...	15	15		
	Richwa-Bikaner Road .	.....	.....	...	7	7		
	Chipa-Barode-Mohosa Road.	.....	.....	...	9	9		
	Deori Thana Road .	.....	.....	...	
	TOTAL .	.....	.....	...	412	412	.....
TONK.	Tonk-Jaipur	Tonk	Jaipur	13	...	13	Not reported.	
	Tonk-Deoli	"	Deoli	10	4	14		
	Tonk City and Environs .	.....	.....	5	...	5		
	Deoli-Tonk	Deoli	Tonk	4½	3½	8		
	Deoli-Kota Border . . .	"	Kota	33	...	33		
	TOTAL .	.....	.....	65	7	73	.....
ALWAR.	Environ Roads . . . .	.....	.....	25	...	25	7,986	Average cost of maintenance per mile Rs. 415.
	Siliserh Road . . . .	.....	.....	10	...	10	4,756	
	Akbarpur Road . . . .	.....	.....	6½	...	6½	1,895	
	Burja Road . . . .	.....	.....	3	...	3	789	
	Ramgarh-Ferozpur Road .	.....	.....	7½	...	7½	6,555	
				51	...	51	21,481	
	Sotka Road . . . .	.....	.....	...	2	2	.....	New roads.
	Seraska-Bara Road . . .	.....	.....	17	...	17	.....
	Bara-Kalakhera Road . .	.....	.....	3	...	3	.....
	Khartal-Tijora Road . .	.....	.....	...	10½	10½	.....
	Lachmanghar-Katoमार Road.	.....	.....	...	14	14	.....
	East and West approach roads to Ghata-Talao Tahsil, Rajgarh.	.....	.....	...	3	3	.....
	Ghata-Bambora Tahsil, Kishangarh.	.....	.....	...	1½	1½	.....
	Ajabgarh to Partabgarh in Tahsil Thana, Ghazi.	.....	.....	...	5½	5½	.....
	Alwar-Tijara Road . . .	.....	.....	...	1	1	.....
	Road between Ghata Kho and Naraini.	.....	.....	...	1	1	.....
	Malakhera to Lachmangarh Road.	.....	.....	...	14	14	.....

Statement showing the existing roads, metalled and unmetalled, constructed and maintained by the Native States in Rajputana during 1900-1901—continued.

Name of State.	NAME OF ROAD.	From	To	Metalled.	Un-metalled.	Total length.	Cost of maintenance.	REMARKS.
				Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	
ALWAR—contd.	Ramgarh to British boundary.	8½	8½	New roads.
	Nagar Road . . . . .	.....	.....	9	11½	20½	.....
	Thana Ghazi to Partabgarh	.....	.....	...	17½	17½	.....
	Gobindgarh to Ramgarh .	.....	.....	...	12½	12½	.....
	Luchmangarh to Kheri Road.	.....	.....	...	14½	14½	.....
	Macherry-Manjpur Road	.....	.....	...	11½	11½	.....
	Kherli-Katoomar Road .	.....	.....	...	8½	8½	.....
	Gobindgarh to Baroda metalled road.	.....	.....	...	9½	9½	.....
	Lachmangarh Ghât Road .	.....	.....	...	6¾	6¾	.....
	Mator to Bansur Road .	.....	.....	...	6½	6½	.....
	Road Ghât to Alwar .	.....	.....	...	6	6	.....
	Alwar Khartal Road .	.....	.....	...	4½	4½	.....
	Macherry to Karampura .	.....	.....	...	2½	2½	.....
	TOTAL	80	176	157	
JHALAWAR.	Durrah Road	7½	...	7½	Average cost of maintenance per mile Rs. 72.	
	Jhalrapatan-Bhilwara-Panchiakheri.	18	...	18		
	Jhalrapatan Suburban Road	12	...	12		
	Jhalrapatan-Chaoni Road	12	...	12		
	Jhalrapatan-Asnawar Road	5	...	5		
	Jhalrapatan-Raipur or Agar Road.	9½	...	9½		
	TOTAL	64	...	64	
JAIPUR.	Pipalia-Pagaria Road	37½	37½	Average cost of maintenance per mile Rs. 16.	
	Pagaria-Dig Road	16	16		
	Jhalrapatan-Durgapura Road.	2	2		
	Jhalrapatan-Jagran Road	2	2		
	Dug-Gangdhar Road	14½	14½		
	TOTAL	72	72	
JAIPUR.	In the city and environs	47·31	...	47·31	30,759	Average cost of maintenance per mile Rs. 293.
	Dosa via Lalsote to River Chambal.	Dosa . . .	River Chambal	15·00	67·50	82·50	4,960	
	Agra Road including Naila Section and a branch to Mhawa Dispensary.	.....	.....	81·16	...	81·16	18,562
	Ajmer Road . . . . .	.....	.....	52·00	...	52·00	7,823
	Jaipur to Tonk border and a link road in the bed of Sanganer River.	.....	.....	47·61	...	47·61	20,432
	Mandawar and Karauli Road.	.....	.....	43·00	...	43·00	7,863
	Hindaun and Gangapore Road.	.....	.....	...	24·00	24·00	658
	Gangapore and Lalsote Road.	.....	.....	...	26·00	26·00	
	Deoli Road (Jaipur Section)	.....	.....	...	16·00	16·00	45
	Rajmahal and Deoli Branch.	.....	.....	8·00	...	8·00	204
	TOTAL	294	133	427	86,306	
JAIPUR.	Jagatpura Road	2·79	...	2·79	New roads. The average cost of new roads 36 feet, wide, centre 12 feet metalled with knicker 9 inches thick, is Rs. 3,000 per mile.
	Sheodaspura Station .	.....	.....	0·45	...	0·45	.....
	Chaksu . . . . .	.....	.....	2·59	...	2·59	.....
	Jhir Station, R. M. Ry. .	.....	.....	0·47	...	0·47	.....
	Jatwara . . . . .	.....	.....	0·54	...	0·54	.....
	Gangapore to Bharote .	.....	.....	...	27·00	27·00	.....
	Kathoor to Lalsote .	.....	.....	...	25·00	25·00	.....
	Naraina to Malpura .	.....	.....	...	38·63	38·63	.....
	TOTAL	7·0	90	97	

Statement showing the existing roads, metalled and unmetalled, constructed and maintained by the Native States in Rajputana during 1900-1901—concluded.

Name of State.	NAME OF ROAD.	From	To	Metalled.	Un-metalled.	Total length.	Cost of maintenance.	REMARKS.
				Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	
BHARATPUR.	Bharatpur to Agra . .	Bharatpur	Bharatpur border.	10½	...	10½	Cost of maintenance not reported.	
	Bharatpur to Muttra . .	"	Muttra . .	10	...	10		
	Bharatpur to Kumber Dig and Kaina.	"	Kumber, Dig and Kaina.	36	...	36		
	Bharatpur to Jaipur . .	"	Jaipur . .	34	...	34		
	Dig to Muttra (via Gobar-dhan).	Dig	Bharatpur border.	5	...	5		
	Dig to Nagar . .	"	"	16	...	16		
	Bharatpur Agency to Sewar.	Bharatpur	Sewar	4	...	4		
	Bharatpur Agency to Kiladeo.	Bharatpur	Kiladeo	4	...	4		
	Circular Road round Bharatpur City.	.....	.....	5	...	5
	Roads within Bharatpur City and Fort.	.....	.....	5	...	5
	Roads within the environs of the Bharatpur City.	.....	.....	5½	...	5½
	Fatehpur-Sikri Road . .	.....	.....	3	...	3
	Bharatpur to Hindaun and Karauli, 1st section, of Sewar to Oochain Road.	Sewar	Oochain	7	...	7		
	Bharatpur to Hindaun and Karauli, 2nd section, Oochain to Byana . .	Oochain	Byana	...	16	16		
	Bharatpur to Hindaun and Karauli, 3rd section, Byana to Hindaun.	Byana	Hindaun	...	10	10		
	Road within Bharatpur State territory.	.....	.....	...	36	36
	Bharatpur to Fatehpur-Sikri.	Bharatpur	Bharatpur border.	...	6	6		
	Byana to Rudawal . .	Byana	Rudawal	...	20	20		
	Kama to Gopalgarh . .	Kama	Gopalgarh	...	12½	12½		
	Oochain to Bareta . .	Oochain	Bareta	...	15	15		
	Bareta to Samri . .	Bareta	Samri	...	4	4		
	Bareta to Bansī-Paharpur	"	Bansī Paharpur	...	9	9		
	Paharpur to Rupbas . .	Paharpur	Rupbas	...	9	9		
	Bharatpur Oochain via Rudawal and Pichuna.	"	Oochain	...	14½	14½		
	Rupbas to Kelader via Ajanband.	Rupbas	Kalader	...	14	14		
	Bareta to Byana . .	Bareta	Byana	...	6	6		
	Byana to Weir and Bhusawar.	Byana	Weir	...	18	18		
	Weir to Oochain . .	Weir	Oochain	...	15	15		
	Weir to Halena . .	"	Halena	...	6	6		
	Bhusawar to Halena . .	Bhusawar	"	...	9	9		
	Kama to Pahari . .	Kama	Pahari	...	6	6		
	Nagar to the Alwar Border	Nagar	Alwar border	...	5	5		
	Gopalgarh to Nagar . .	Gopalgarh	Nagar	...	17	17		
	Gopalgarh to Pahari . .	"	Pahari	...	4	4		
	TOTAL . .	.....	.....	145	252	397
JAISALMER.	Jaisalmer Town and environs.	6½	5	11½	582	Average per mile Rs. 51.
	Jaisalmer-Pokharan Road	47	47	...	
	Jaisalmer-Barmer Road	42	42	...	
	Jaisalmer-Balotra Road	25	25	...	
	TOTAL	6	119	125	...	
BIKANER.	Bikaner-Deokund Road .	Bikaner	Deokund	10.45	...	10.45	Cost of maintenance not reported.	
	Bikaner-Sheobari and Cross Road.	"	Sheobari					
	Bikaner-Fort to Railway Station.	Bikaner Fort.	Railway Station	0.50	...	0.50		
	Station Road . .	.....	.....	0.34	...	0.34
	Bikaner-Gajner . .	Bikaner	Gajmer	19.03	...	19.03		
	City gate to Jail School	.....	.....	0.62	...	0.62
	Bikaner Fort to His Highness the Maharaja's new palace.	.....	.....	1.70	...	1.70
	New palace to Gajner Cross Road.	.....	.....	2.90	...	2.90
	TOTAL	35	...	35	

Statement B.

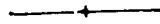
Statement showing the road communications maintained by the Imperial Government in Rajputana, Public Works Department, during 1900-1901.

NAME OF ROAD.	From	To	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total length.	Cost of maintenance per mile.	REMARKS.
IMPERIAL ROADS.			Miles.	Miles.	Miles	Rs. A. P.	Average cost of maintaining metalled roads Rs. 226 per mile. Average cost of maintaining unmetalled roads Rs. 14 per mile.
Agra-Ahmedabad Road, Kishangarh Section.	Middle of 13 miles from Ajmer.	30th mile towards Jaipur.	18	...	18	66 8 0	
Ajmer, 1st Section . . .	Ajmer . . .	Middle of 13th mile Kishangarh boundary.	12	...	12	286 0 0	
Ajmer, 2nd Section . . .	„ . . .	Mangaliawas . . .	16	...	16	} 218 0 0	
Ajmer, 3rd Section . . .	Mangaliawas . . .	Khirwa 24th mile . .	8	...	8		
Ajmer, 3rd Section and Bur Pass.	Khirwa, 25th mile .	Marwar Frontier . .	20½	...	20½	.....
Nasirabad Link Road . .	Ajmer, 2nd mile . .	Nasirabad . . .	12½	...	12½	109 0 0	
Mangaliawas Link Road . .	Nasirabad . . .	Mangaliawas . . .	14½	...	14½	409 0 0	
Deoli Link Road . . .	„ . . .	Deoli Cantonment . .	57	...	57	329 0 0	
Ajmer 1st Section, Mhow, Nasirabad.	„ . . .	Khari River near Barl village.	27¾	...	27¾	158 8 0	
Mewar Link Road . . .	Barl Village . . .	Piplia Chowki . . .	...	97	97	2 8 0	
Deesa-Erinpura Road . . .	Deesa . . .	Anadra . . .	...	44½	44½	1 5 0	
Deesa-Erinpura Road . . .	Anadra . . .	Erinpura . . .	...	46½	46½	9 12 0	
Deesa Cantonment Roads . .	.....	.....	11	...	11	154 5 0	
Balwana-Erinpura Road . .	Balwana . . .	Erinpura . . .	6	...	6	.....
Abu Cart Road . . .	Abu . . .	Abu Road . . .	16⅞	1⅞	18⅞	312 7 0	
Abu Station and through and Ghât Roads.	„ . . .	Oria . . .	...	4⅞	4⅞	} 153 10 0	
	„ . . .	Anadra . . .	...	5½	5½		
	Station . . .	Roads . . .	...	5	5		
TOTAL . . .	.....	.....	219⅞	204½	423⅞	122 5 4	Average per mile
DISTRICT FUNDS, AJMER DISTRICT.							
Ajmer-Pushkar Road . . .	Ajmer Municipal boundary.	Pushkar . . .	5½	...	5½	353 0 0	
Budha-Pushkar Road . . .	Pushkar Ghats . . .	Budha Pushkar . . .	1½	...	1½	.....
Ajmer-Srinagar Road . . .	Pushkar Ghats . . .	Srinagar . . .	4	5	9	13 0 0	
Ajmer-Ararka Road . . .	Ajmer . . .	Ararka . . .	...	12	12	5 0 0	
Mangaliawas-Pisangaon Road	Mangaliawas . . .	Pisangaon . . .	...	12	12	.....
Lohagar-Kair Road . . .	Lohagar . . .	Kair . . .	...	2½	2½	.....
Harmara-Tilornia Road . .	Harmara . . .	Tilornia . . .	2	...	2	.....
Ramsar-Khanpura Road . .	Ramsar . . .	Khanpura . . .	...	8	8	.....
Khirwa-Masuda Road . . .	Khirwa . . .	Masuda . . .	...	9½	9½	19 0 0	
Nasirabad-Srinagar Road . .	Nasirabad Cantonment boundary.	Srinagar . . .	4½	3½	8	.....
Nasirabad-Ramsar Road . .	Nasirabad . . .	Ramsar . . .	...	10	10	.....
Ramsar-Barole Road . . .	Ramsar . . .	Deolia . . .	...	6	6	.....
Baudanwara-Masuda Road . .	Bandanwara . . .	Masuda . . .	...	12½	12½	.....

Statement showing the road communications maintained by the Imperial Government in Rajputana, Public Works Department, during 1900-1901—concluded.

NAME OF ROAD.	From	To	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total length.	Cost of maintenance per mile.	REMARKS.
DISTRICT FUNDS, AJMER DISTRICT—contd.			Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs. A. P.	
Bandanwara-Bhinae Road .	Bandanwara . .	Bhinae . . . .	...	8	8	.....
Bandanwara-Kekri Road .	"	Kekri	2½	31½	34	2 0 0	
Sawar-Kekri Road . . .	Sawar . . . .	" . . . .	...	16	16	.....
Kekri-Junia Road . . .	Kekri	Junia . . . .	...	8½	8½	.....
TOTAL . . . .	.....	.....	20	145½	165½	.....
DISTRICT FUND ROADS, MERWARA DISTRICT.							
Beawar-Taragarh Road . .	Beawar Municipal boundary.	Taragarh	12	7	19	3 0 0	
Taragarh to Todgarh <i>via</i> Jassakhera, Bhim and Barar.	Taragarh, 21st mile .	Taragarh 47½ mile .	6	21½	27½	7 0 0	
Jassakhera-Todgarh Road, <i>via</i> Barakhan.	Jassakhera . . .	Todgarh . . . .	...	16	16	7 0 0	
Todgarh-Dawair Road . .	Todgarh	Dawair . . . .	...	23½	23½	7 0 0	
Dawair Pass Road . . .	Dawair	Marwar boundary .	...	5½	5½	7 0 0	
Beawar-Dilwara Road . .	Beawar Municipal boundary.	Dilwara . . . .	...	3	3	3 0 0	
Beawar-Masuda Road . . .	" "	Masuda . . . .	...	12½	12½	3 0 0	
Beawar-Sheopura Ghata Road	" "	Sheopura Ghata .	...	9½	9½	3 0 0	
Beawar-Chitor Road . . .	" "	Chitar . . . .	...	9	9	3 0 0	
Nayanagar-Beawar Road .	" "	Beawar . . . .	...	4	4	3 0 0	
Beawar-Rupnagar Road . .	" "	Rupnagar . . . .	...	5	5	3 0 0	
Beawar-Balod Road . . .	Beawar	Balod . . . .	...	2	2	3 0 0	
Suraghata Road	From 6th mile on Beawar-Todgarh Road.	9½ mile Pator village .	4¾	4¾	9½	3 0 0	
Beawar-Kotra Road . . .	34½ mile on Bur Pass Section.	Kotra . . . .	...	9	9	3 0 0	
TOTAL . . . .	.....	.....	22¾	129¾	152½	3 0 0	Average per mile.
MUNICIPAL ROADS.							
Ajmer Municipal Suburban Roads.	Ajmer City Walls .	Ajmer Municipal boundary.	13¾	13	26¾	19 0 0	
Foy Sagar Road	Pushkar Road, 1st mile.	Foy Sagar	2½	2½	3 0 0	
TOTAL	13¾	15½	29½	17 0 0	Average per mile.

PART II.



AJMER-MERWARA.

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REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION OF AJMER-MERWARA
FOR
1900-1901.

SECTION I.
ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

1. The number of estates under the Court of Wards fell from 14 to 13. Court of Wards. Those of Sithan, Arjanpura and Nipoli went out of management, their holders being no longer minors, while those of Kalahera-Bogla and Kerote came under management by reason of minority. For the year ending 31st March 1901.

2. Owing to the character of the seasons collections were almost entirely confined to the kharif, and seem on the whole to have been very fair (60 per cent.) considering the failure of the rabi, except in the cases of Rajosi, Gangwana and Dudhiana where they were only 21, 19 and 28 per cent. of the demand respectively. The Deputy Manager informs me that this is due, in the case of the first two, to the contumacy of tenants, against whom some suits have been filed. The matter will have my attention.

3. The expenditure shows a decrease chiefly owing to cessation of famine relief, and reduction of household expenditure due to the relinquishment of the three estates above mentioned. In only three estates did the expenditure exceed that of last year. In Karel and partly in Rajosi this was due to birth and marriage expenditure, and in Gangwana to the payment of the preceding year's arrear contribution to the General Establishment Fund. The extraordinary expenditure included Rs. 11,077 advanced to tenants as takavi and Rs. 3,432 debt repaid.

4. The table given on page 81 exhibits in a concise form general information with regard to the estates managed under the Court of Wards Regulation, the Taluqdars' Relief Regulation, and the Dewan's Estate Regulation. The statement is designed to give a concise view of the financial condition of each estate and of the efficiency of its management past and present.

5. The figures in column 23 include interest on the debts in column 21 in the Jagir estates and Pushkar Lal's estate only, as in Istimrari estates the debts in column 21 are liable to repudiation.

6. Comparing columns 7, 14 and 18, the figures indicate bad management in the case of Gangwana, Jetpura, Deolia-Khurd, Junia and Morajhari. In Junia the poor collections in the current year are ascribed to the larger proportion of rabi to kharif in this Estate than in others. In the cases of Salari and Chavandia the figures in column 7 are those of a famine year, while in the case of Nipoli the figures in column 18 represent only a fraction of the year.

7. The increase of expenditure as shown by a comparison of columns 25 and 11 in the cases of Nandla and Nipoli are ascribed to education of the Wards at the Ajmer and Roorki Colleges. The increased household expenditure of Bhinai has formed the subject of recent correspondence and steps have been taken to reduce it to the original level.

8. The large arrears shown in column 24 are no doubt explainable by the recent bad years, but here again the estates of Rajosi and Gangwana show up badly. A comparison of columns 25 and 14 shows that the average ordinary expenditure has exceeded the average ordinary income for the last five years in

no less than four estates, Shokla, Rajosi, Jetpura and Salari. I have already drawn the Assistant Commissioner's attention to the desirability of cutting down expenditure, particularly personal expenditure, to the utmost with a view to financial equilibrium in indebted estates. The figures in column 22 show little progress made in the clearance of liabilities in the cases of Gangwana and Junia and not very much in the case of Bhinai.

9. I fear that these figures taken by themselves do not suggest very successful management of these estates in past years. I am calling for special reports on the estates of Rajosi, Gangwana, Jetpura, Deolia-Khurd, Junia, Morajhari, Shokla and Salari with a view to a thorough scrutiny of their past financial history and management.

10. The distinction in debts drawn between columns 21 and 22 does not appear to me to apply to the case of Jagirdars not coming under Section 40 of the Land and Revenue Regulation, who, so far as I know, are personally liable for their predecessors' debts, though they cannot mortgage their jagirs to a stranger beyond their own lives. It appears that it has been the practice of the Court of Wards not to pay debts contracted by the predecessors of present Jagirdar wards unless they are compelled to do so by a decision of the Civil Court.

11. The health of all the minor wards was good throughout the year. Thakur Bhur Singh of Shokla, Bahadur Singh and Bhopal Singh of Jetpura and Arjan Singh of Deolia-Khurd attended the Kekri School. The minor Thakur of Shokla has now discontinued attending the Kekri School and has been permitted to live with his brother at Deolia-Kalan with a view to gaining some insight into administrative and revenue work. The other wards are reported to have made good progress in their studies. Thakur Kesri Singh of Junia and his younger brother Nahar Singh are reading in the Mayo College and are making good progress.

12. Zorawar Singh, minor of Karel, and Badripuri, minor of Chawandia, continue to attend the Karel and Pushkar Schools and their progress is satisfactory.

Serial No.	NAME OF WARD.	Name and nature of Estate including Jajdar House and lauded property.	Number of Village.	Date of assuming management.	Ground on which transaction assumed.	FINANCIAL CONDITION WHEN MANAGEMENT ASSUMED.						
						Ordinary income of that whole year of management.	ORDINARY EXPENDITURE OF THAT WHOLE YEAR.				Outstanding liabilities.	Outstanding assets.
							Management	Allowances.	Other.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estates managed under the Court of Wards Regulation.												
1	Thakur Bhar Singh	Shokla, I.	1	June 1845	Minority	4,730	544	309	2,672	3,685	6,120	...
2	Jamshed Khan	Rajoli, I.	1	January 1890	Incapacity	3,620	489	720	1,793	3,002	8,018	...
3	T. Dhill Singh	Sethan, I.	1	December 1893	Minority	1,250	89	41	1,203	1,335	2,788	...
4	T. Zorawar Singh	Kareli, I.	Share of 2	February 1891	Do.	1,018	80	111	918	1,009	1,600	...
5	Raja Bheer Singh and others	Gangwana, J.	3	August 1891	Incapacity	7,000	655	2,317	885	3,897	13,130	...
6	Sardar Ali and Hafiz Ali	Nandla, J.	1	August 1891	Minority	1,472	145	207	255	607	6,301	...
7	T. Gulab Singh	Arjanpara, J.	1	October 1891	Incapacity	772	162	375	165	712	2,271	...
8	T. Bahadar Singh	Jeptara, I.	2	March 1895	Minority	6,610	410	377	4,759	6,891	11,052	1,227
9	Punkheral	Nipoli, II.	1	April 1895	Incapacity	1,327	126	302	643	971	4,082	...
10	T. Arjan Singh	Bedlakhard, I.	1	July 1890	Minority	2,793	109	40	1,619	2,353	3,665	...
11	T. Nathu Singh	Kalshera Bopla, I.	2	October 1899	Do.	...	323	...	...	...	8,363	...
12	T. Kalyan Singh	Salari, I.	1	October 1899	Do.	...	323	...	...	1,501	5,649	...
13	Paddipuri	Chavandla, J.	1	September 1899	Do.	1,191	291	149	477	672	13,101	4,471
14	T. Udal Singh	Kemto, I.	3	February 1891	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	2,739	1,768
15	T. Kori Singh	Junda, I.	14	February 1899	Do.	42,947	1,650	2,850	21,639	28,680	70,000	15,402
16	R. Sardul Singh	Elimal, I.	23	July 1891	Do.	69,730	4,204	2,853	45,704	62,891	1,39,137	67,333
Estates managed under the Taluk-dara Relief Regulation.												
17	Mir Zaharul Hussain and others	Morshad, J.	1	June 1891	Recovery of the Damd Debt.	452	55	27	625	557	5,814	272
18	Shah Mahmood Yabiah	Dehara, J.	1	June 1890		2,702	229	1,162	205	1,845	2,660	...
Estates managed under the Dewan's Estate Regulation.												
19	Dewan Gyanidin Ali Khan.	Dewan's Estate, J.	3	January 1847	Incapacity	5,025	62	2,749	1,040	4,740	49,620	3,020

FINANCIAL CONDITION AT PRESENT.													
Serial No.	NAME OF WARD.	Average ordinary income of last 5 years or since the estate came under management.	INCOME OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR.			INCOME OF THE YEAR UNDER REPORT.			LIABILITIES STILL OUTSTANDING.		Yearly interest due on sums shown in column 22.	Assets still outstanding.	
			Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Debts incurred before death of the last holder (except debts due to Government).	Debts incurred since death of the last holder and due to Government.			
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Estates managed under the Court of Wards Regulation.													
1	Thakur Bheer Singh	3,003	409	927	1,739	3,624	404	4,018	...	...	24	3,014
2	Jamshed Khan	3,492	2,727	24	2,741	3,023	472	3,495	...	7,147	749	10,803	
3	T. Dhill Singh	1,250	1,250	723	1,973	674	650	1,324	...	...	...	333
4	T. Zorawar Singh	1,804	1,812	...	1,812	1,739	...	1,739	...	...	...	1,630
5	Raja Bheer Singh and others	4,620	1,770	24	2,108	2,750	...	2,750	...	...	...	20,699
6	Sardar Ali and Hafiz Ali	1,204	1,225	72	1,479	1,499	...	1,499	...	3,631	41	2,119	
7	T. Gulab Singh	772	770	...	770	643	...	643	...	1,911	144	415	
8	T. Bahadar Singh	4,410	1,545	710	2,265	3,224	3,225	6,449	...	3,650	218	6,160	
9	Punkheral	2,475	1,607	...	1,607	817	...	1,017	...	1,700	230	4,845	
10	T. Arjun Singh	1,772	723	0-0	1,770	741	...	916	...	...	...	1,838
11	T. Nathu Singh	...	...	...	1,250	723	...	1,473	...	6,010	...	1,548
12	T. Kalyan Singh	...	723	60	1,123	1,715	...	1,916	...	...	1,675	1,296
13	Paddipuri	1,200	1,191	60	1,324	2,275	...	3,745	...	...	1,375	6,734
14	T. Udal Singh	...	...	...	2,254	601	...	3,745	...	...	...	2,631
15	T. Kori Singh	23,212	19,450	19,702	31,772	19,967	12,211	31,578	...	3,263	2,640	19,313	
16	R. Sardul Singh	61,642	22,544	16,324	49,742	23,624	20,460	89,025	...	15,710	64,720	3,630	
Estates managed under the Taluk-dara Relief Regulation.													
17	Mir Zahurul Hussain and others	457	294	...	294	123	...	123	...	121	2,601	...	
18	Shah Mahmood Yabiah	1,700	1,129	...	1,129	1,712	...	2,332	...	...	2,624	69
Estate managed under the Dewan's Estate Regulation.													
19	Dewan Gyanidin Ali Khan	5,025	5,064	23	6,600	5,660	132	6,112	...	...	7,002	295

FINANCIAL CONDITION AT PRESENT.													
Serial No.	NAME OF WARD.	Average ordinary expenditure of last 5 years or since the estate came under management.	Expenditure of preceding year.	EXPENDITURE OF THE YEAR UNDER REPORT.							Percentage of collection to demand.	Percentage of collection absorbed by local management charges.	REMARKS.
				Management.	Allowances.	Extraordinary.		Other.	Total.				
						Repairs and maintenance of debts.	Other.						
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Estates managed under the Court of Wards Regulation.													
1	Thakur Bhar Singh	3,182	3,198	439	717	600	650	1,411	3,847	7962	720		
2	Jamshed Khan	3,413	3,260	629	630	...	1,300	2,357	6,210	21,090	464		
3	T. Dhill Singh	1,257	2,165	267	912	650	500	910	2,559	8003	1101		
4	T. Zorawar Singh	906	773	169	1-0	...	...	1,169	1,617	9572	512	
5	Raja Bheer Singh and others	3,000	2,822	265	605	650	207	233	2,890	1873	1183		
6	Sardar Ali and Hafiz Ali	1,311	3,407	214	629	403	16	624	1,720	6111	664		
7	T. Gulab Singh	652	689	40	216	163	1	87	687	6112	668		
8	T. Bahadar Singh	4,607	4,657	614	914	...	1,200	2,670	6,811	6321	474		
9	Punkheral	1,665	1,694	254	410	...	...	103	1,326	6867	1127	
10	T. Arjan Singh	1,740	2,417	360	370	60	600	424	1,764	4876	674		
11	T. Nathu Singh	...	...	160	6	...	...	1,204	1,320	6140	795	
12	T. Kalyan Singh	1,057	1,504	244	452	63	200	465	1,419	7015	716		
13	Paddipuri	625	3,754	361	149	...	2,018	326	3,345	9892	483		
14	T. Udal Singh	...	...	41	...	...	272	2,010	2,326	6067	112	
15	T. Kori Singh	21,010	37,611	3,270	3,226	724	6,000	15,013	24,600	7054	620		
16	R. Bardul Singh	69,273	69,462	4,653	2,693	13,671	9,955	60,364	81,120	8245	611		
Estates managed under the Taluk-dara Relief Regulation.													
17	Mir Zahurul Hussain and others	231	173	17	...	125	...	...	142	...	...
18	Shah Mahmood Yabiah	1,812	1,604	694	650	250	...	720	2,230	2775	1001		
Estate managed under the Dewan's Estate Regulation.													
19	Dewan Gyanuddin Ali Khan	4,312	7,374	891	1,710	4,600	302	2,336	6,629	6100	639		

SECTION II.

PROTECTION.

1. Police.

For the year ending
31st December
1900.

Statements A (Parts
I to IV), B (Parts I
and II), C, E, F
and G (Serial
Nos. 4—10, 12, 14
and 15).

13. The total strength of the force, officers and men, is 707, which appears very large for such a small district, but until I have acquired more local experience of the peculiar conditions of Ajmer-Merwara, I am not prepared to say that it is excessive. The high mortality and large number of admissions into hospital are mainly due to the stress and strain which the police force underwent during the prevalence of famine, and to the epidemics of cholera and fever which followed. The large number of resignations may be attributed to the fact that many of the previous year's recruits joined the force merely to tide over the season of famine, and resigned immediately after the rains of 1900. The discipline of the force has, on the whole, been good. There has, however, been a high percentage of departmental punishments, inflicted chiefly for carelessness and laxity in the performance of ordinary duties. The total number of such punishments was 178 compared with 140 in the preceding year. In addition to this, 9 members of the force were convicted in criminal cases, and I agree with the District Superintendent that little improvement can be looked for in this respect until a better class of man is attracted to the ranks by a higher rate of pay. At present only 42 out of the 596 constables can read and write.

14. None of the crimes reported during the year were of an extraordinary nature or call for special comment. There was an increase in offences against property, mostly of a petty nature, attributable to the prevailing distress and high prices of the year. Cattle and grain were stolen for food, and there was an increase in cases of simple counterfeiting by silvering over copper coin, the offenders being mainly immigrants from Native States. Nearly all (over 98 per cent.) of the cases reported have been investigated. There is an unusually high percentage of convictions, but this excellence was attained chiefly in sanitary and other petty cases. In famine years the percentage of convictions generally rises, as the offenders are mainly in search of food and take little pains to escape detection or avoid the jail, where good and wholesome food awaits them. In the more serious crimes the police have not been so successful, and an improvement in this respect is engaging Mr. Bramley's attention. The percentage of stolen property recovered, though it shows some improvement, is still low, especially in Ajmer District. There has been a satisfactory increase in the number of previous convictions proved from 109 to 339, and the number of convictions under the Excise Act has risen from 24 to 42.

15. The persons convicted during the year included 81 Baories, 303 Minas, 26 Sansis, 308 Bhils and 978 Rawats.

16. The record of the year's work under circumstances of exceptional difficulty is a good one, and shows general improvement all round, for which much credit is due to Mr. Bramley and his staff. I have noticed, in the course of Sessions Court work, a tendency to rely too much on confessions made by accused persons. Mr. Bramley's attention will be called to this. There appears also to be a difficulty in securing respectable persons as witnesses to house searches. The relations of the Ajmer-Merwara Police with the authorities of the surrounding Native States would appear to have been satisfactory during the year under report. The States of Jaipur (122), Kishangarh (59), Marwar (261), and Udaipur (190) have contributed considerably to the number of persons convicted in Ajmer-Merwara.

2. Criminal Justice.

For the year ending
31st December
1900.

See appended
Statements Judicial
Nos. 1—6 and 13
(Serial Nos. 16—21
and 25).

17. The year under report, being one of famine, is characterised by a large increase in crime, chiefly under the head of petty offences against property. I quote the District Magistrate, Ajmer :—"The year has been a very trying one. Notwithstanding the entertainment of extra police, the number of theft cases increased to about three times the number which occurred in the preceding year. Thefts of grain were very common, especially in the Railway wagons,

from which grain bags were removed with particular skill while the trains were in motion. In one case certain culprits were fired upon with good results."

The poor condition and destitution of the offenders, who were mostly unprofessional criminals in search of food, has resulted in an increased percentage of convictions, the cases being simple and the offenders unpractised and careless about avoiding detection. In this connection the District Magistrate reports :—"The increase in the number of sentences of imprisonment is due to the weak and destitute condition of many of the convicts, and the impossibility of flogging or fining them." I am not sure that imprisonment, other than nominal, is appropriate in such cases. I would send destitute persons, who steal food in famine times, and whose physical condition is not such as to argue a wilful refusal to work and admit of flogging, to the relief work rather than to the jail.

18. The percentage of convictions is naturally highest in petty cases under the Forests and Municipal Regulations and the Police and Cantonments Acts, and lowest in non-cognisable offences such as simple hurt and assault. The number of sanitary offences rose very largely, and this is attributed to immigrants ignorant of municipal sanitary regulations. The number of such cases, however, is still at what I consider an unduly high level. It is not good that any law, however petty the nature of the offence, should be continually and systematically broken. Such a state of things argues that the punishments inflicted are inadequate as deterrents. I have recently addressed the District Magistrate, Ajmer, on this subject as regards Ajmer City.

19. I am inclined to think that the provisions of Section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code have been too freely and carelessly resorted to. Forty-five persons were proceeded against, of whom 18 were discharged and 27 called on to furnish security. The provisions of the section are apt to be abused and made into an instrument of oppression: moreover, the Police should realise that every instance of its application is, in a way, a confession of failure in their work. The section should, in my opinion, only be used in very exceptional cases, when the person who is proceeded against is a real menace to respectable citizens; and no case should be brought into court which is in the least likely to break down. It is, so to speak, the Police's last card, and if it fails, the moral effect on professional *badmashes* is very bad. A recent case has come before me, which leads me to believe that this class of cases is largely misunderstood in Ajmer-Merwara, and the subject has been receiving my attention.

20. The existing system under which some classes of criminal cases are received in the Court of the District Magistrate, and by him distributed among the Subordinate Magistrates, has been under revision, and proposals for a revised method of distribution have been submitted to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner for approval.

21. I have noticed a tendency on the part of some Magistrates to punish theft with a simple fine. Such punishment is, in the absence of special circumstances, inappropriate to the offence. If a thief can afford to pay a fine, he had the less excuse for stealing and is the more worthy of imprisonment.

22. One man only was committed to the High Court, North-Western Provinces, on a charge of culpable homicide, of which he was acquitted.

23. The results of appeals have been satisfactory, a fair proportion of decisions having been upheld. The Courts whose decisions have been most upset are those of the District Magistrate, Ajmer, and the Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad. There has been a remarkable unanimity of opinion between the Sessions Judge and the Assessors in his Court during the year under report.

24. There is at present no Reformatory School to which juvenile offenders in Ajmer-Merwara can be sent. This defect, I think, should be remedied. There has been, I understand, considerable correspondence on the subject.

25. My predecessor called for 16 files under Section 435 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Neither of the District Magistrates made any use of this section. I regard the calling for files and the supervision and instruction of Subordinate Magistrates as one of the District Magistrate's most important duties. In the case of Ajmer the District Magistrate is so overworked that he

cannot be blamed for not going out of the way to make more work for himself. In Merwara, where the work is much lighter, more might have been done in this respect.

26. Neither of the two District Magistrates has brought the names of any of their Subordinate Magistrates to notice for good work. I regret that, not having been in charge of the Sessions Judgeship during the year under report, I am personally unable to do so. I am able to say, however, that the magistracy as a whole seems to have done its duty well under exceptionally difficult circumstances, with the exception of certain Honorary Magistrates who are inclined to regard their coveted and honourable position as a *sinecure* involving no corresponding duties to the State.

3. Civil Justice.

For the year ending
31st December
1900.
Vide appended
Statements Judicial
Nos. 1, 7—9,
10—11, 12, 13.
(Serial Nos. 10,
22—28).

27. The famine, which has left its mark on all branches of the administration, has shown itself here too in the shape of a general decrease in civil litigation, original and appellate, and in applications for execution, and for certificates under Act VII of 1889. It is obviously useless to throw good money after bad in suing or squeezing persons who have nothing wherewith to pay. Judgment-creditors have realised this, and the proportion as well as the number of infructuous applications for execution has fallen. As might have been expected, the decrease in the number of original suits is most noticeable in those of the smallest valuation. The same influence shows itself in the rise in the average length of contested original cases and appellate cases and in the heavy pending files, the officers of the Civil Courts having been hampered with famine work. Another cause, however, which has contributed to prolong the duration of cases is the existing faulty system for the distribution of Civil Court work, under which a large proportion of the cases in the district are brought into the Assistant Commissioner's Court and thence sent to the Court which is to try it by the Assistant Commissioner or one of his assistants authorised in this behalf, whose main guide in the work of distribution is the number of cases already pending on the various courts' files. This system, besides wasting time, giving unnecessary trouble to litigants, and being of doubtful legality, obviously takes away all motive for the prompt despatch of business, since an industrious Judge who clears his files is saddled with more work while his idler comrade escapes. Steps have been taken to remedy this state of things by the introduction of a more rational system.

28. The average number of days during which witnesses have been detained shows an improvement on the figures of the previous year.

29. The appeal figures are satisfactory, showing a fair proportion of original decisions upheld. The Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner has had a large number of his cases appealed against, but the appeals were mostly unsuccessful.

4. Registration.

For the year ending
31st March 1901.
Vide appended
Table (Serial
No. 29).

30. Sixty-seven per cent. of the total business in both districts fell on the Sub-Registrar, Ajmer, who is also Registrar of the Small Cause Court. The total number of documents registered shows a slight increase on the figures of last year and maintains the steady progression which had existed for the previous six years (with the exception of 1898-99) during which period the work of registration has nearly doubled.

31. Compulsory registrations show a slight decrease (1,918 to 1,902) as also does the number of mortgages of agricultural land (765 to 641), while sales of agricultural land show an increase (403 to 467). The value of the land would appear to be steady, but I do not attach much importance to the valuation in sales and mortgage-deeds, as their consideration money is often made up of items which are really irrecoverable. The area transferred by sale shows a slight increase of 127 acres, but there is a most noticeable fall in the area transferred by mortgage of from 45,825 (wrongly reported last year as 6,115) bighas to 16,498 bighas. The figures last year are said to have been abnormally swollen by two very large mortgages of about 15,000 bighas each.

5. Municipalities.

For the year ending
31st March 1901.
Vide appended
Tables 1—4 (Serial
Nos. 30—33).

32. The main source of income in all three Municipalities is Octroi. With the exception of some Rs. 17,000 levied in Ajmer, as conservancy cess, and water fees from the Rajputana-Malwa Railway and other persons with private taps, there is no direct taxation worth mentioning. It is, I think, open to question whether the taxation could not be increased by some direct imposition on the richer classes which would arrive at a greater equality of sacrifice as opposed to equality of payment. The Octroi receipts generally show a slight

decline in spite of the introduction of enhanced rates in Ajmer. On the other hand, the refunds show an increase in Ajmer and Beawar. This may perhaps be due to previous heavy purchases made and stored in the city when prices were rising and subsequently exported, but I think the subject requires close investigation. Nor does the above explanation account satisfactorily for the heavy fall in receipts under the head "other * articles of food"

* Excluding grain, sugar, gur and ghi.

(Rs. 11,212). In Beawar, however, some Rs. 3,500 represent payments on account of refunds in arrears.

33. *Ajmer*.—The improvements effected during the year include proceedings for removing a village from the catchment area of the Foy Sagar, and measures which have materially reduced the leakage in its bund: the revision of the rules governing the erection of buildings, sarais, elections, the use of water for other than domestic purposes, and the conduct of business: the closing an old and opening a new grave yard: and the collection of water in the Bisla tank by stopping the outlet, to improve the adjoining wells.

Other matters still under consideration are the revision of the Octroi Schedule with reference to Government of India, Home Department, Resolution No. 55—60, dated 24th April 1899: the extension of the water-supply, and the rates to be paid for it: and the collection of Octroi on rail-borne traffic by the Railway authorities.

34. Notable features of the year were the successful conduct of the census and the running dry of the Foy Sagar. The latter difficulty was overcome by pumping water from Budha Pushkar lake, in which matter the Chairman has cordially acknowledged the kind assistance of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway authorities.

35. The large number of prosecutions in sanitation cases has been noticed by me elsewhere. Colonel Loch agrees with me that the fines inflicted are inadequate.

36. I think there is no necessity to print the report and minutes of proceedings of so small a municipality. This would save about Rs. 1,000 annually.

37. The miscellaneous item of Rs. 12,780 in the receipts includes Rs. 8,418, receipts for water laid on to houses, and public garden receipts, Rs. 2,121.

38. Miscellaneous charges include cholera and plague charges Rs. 572, grain compensation Rs. 4,040, census expenditure Rs. 359, and printing charges Rs. 914.

39. The items of Rs. 1,078 and Rs. 1,142 are receipts and expenditure in connection with conservancy work undertaken in certain mohallas of the city. Elsewhere in the city the *birat* system alone prevails.

40. Conservancy cesses levied in the suburbs amounting to some Rs. 8,000 are shown under the head "Conservancy receipts other than taxes."

41. Noticeable variations under the various heads of income and expenditure are briefly explained below:—

HEAD.	Increase or Decrease. + —	REMARKS.
INCOME.		
	Rs.	
Octroi	—9,733	<i>Vide above.</i>
Pounds	—749	Ascribed to loss of cattle in the famine.
Rents of lands	+844	Cultivation of trenching ground, and dry bed of Foy Sagar.
Interest on investments	—375	} Sale of notes to contribute to Trevor Town Hall.
Sale-proceeds of Government Securities.	+8,786	
Sale-proceeds of lands	—1,506	A naturally variable item.
Garden Income	—1,270	Failure of mango crop.

HEAD.	Increase or Decrease. + —	REMARKS.
EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	
General Administration	+15,705	Includes contribution of Rs. 15,494 to the Trevor Town Hall, used as Municipal Office.
Refunds	+1,381	<i>Vide</i> above.
Fire	+624	Repair of fire engine, etc.
Lighting	+467	Dark nights and rise in price of oil.
Police	—575	Pay of absentees on leave held over.
Water-supply establishment and repairs.	—1,260	Saving included Rs. 301 under repairs to Foy Sagar road, Rs. 276 in maintenance of water works and Rs. 579 in payment to Railway of charges for pumping water.
Conservancy	—3,615	Last year's figure included an advance of Rs. 4,000 for work done during year under report in repairing carts.
Arboriculture and public garden	—1,026	Reduction in <i>mali</i> staff.
Public Works Establishment	—198	Reduced pay of overseer.
Roads	+661	Calls for no remark.
Miscellaneous	+2,186	Due to compensation for payment of grain Rs. 4,040, and census Rs. 359. There has been a reduction under other sub-heads.

42. The figures showing the incidence of taxation given at the end of Table 2 are misleading for purposes of comparison with other Municipalities, since they include the population of surrounding villages. Taking the population of the city and suburbs alone, and including half of the latrine cess and of the income levied from persons with private water taps (which appear to be in excess of value received and to be in the nature of taxation proper), and deducting refunds from gross octroi receipts, the incidence of taxation per head of the population, according to the census of 1901, works out to Re. 1-5-4, Re. 1-9-3, and Re. 1-6-11 in the last three years respectively. I attribute the high incidence of the year 1899-1900 to the influx of destitute persons into the city.

43. The recent census shows an increase in population from 69,165 in 1891 to 73,839 in 1901. The birth-rate was 13·68 and the death-rate 32·12 per mille of the population, according to the recent census. The number of vaccinations effected shows a very heavy falling off, which should engage the attention of the Civil Surgeon. All deaths are personally investigated and their causes accurately diagnosed by the Health Officer, an arrangement which is believed to be unique in this country.

44. The Chairman, Colonel Loch, cordially acknowledges the assistance given by Mr. Manners Smith, Executive Engineer, and brings to favourable notice the work of Babu Ram Jiwan, who conducted the census operations, the Secretary, Mr. Mackenzie, and others of the Committee and staff.

45. *Beawar*.—The figure of the incidence of taxation is deceptive owing to the refund payments being in arrears. The incidence is somewhat higher than the figure shown, Re. 1-1-11. In this city also there has been a heavy rise in fines in sanitary cases, ascribed to immigrants.

46. The birth-rate was 27·87 and death-rate 149·39 per mille on the recent census figures.

47. Noticeable variations are briefly explained below:—

HEAD.	Increase or Decrease. + —	REMARKS.
INCOME.		
Octroi	—9,183	See above.
Sale-proceeds of land and produce	+788	Rupees 465 increase in garden produce due to good season and Rs. 573 sale of unserviceable tools and plant.
Conservancy receipts other than taxes	—250	Represents sale-proceeds of night-soil.
Fines under Acts	+200	<i>Vide</i> above.
Interest on Investments	—300	Last year's figure represented interest for two years.
Medical grant	—120	Non-receipt of contribution from the District Board for the Veterinary Dispensary.
EXPENDITURE.		
General Administration	+1,523	Entertainment of European Secretary and extra peon.
Refunds	+3,774	<i>Vide</i> above.
Lighting	+194	
Police	+227	Compensation allowance.
Water-supply establishment and repairs.	—400	Good rains.
Conservancy	+2,485	No new purchases.
Hospitals	—206	Resignation of Veterinary Hospital Assistant and vacancy of Female Hospital Assistantship.
Arboriculture	—1,496	Reduction in establishment and purchases.
Public Works—		} Want of funds available.
Establishment	—141	
Buildings	—171	
Roads	—1,215	

48. *Kekri*.—The figures show no noticeable fluctuations except a falling off in octroi accompanied in this case by a corresponding fall in refunds.

49. The expensive habit of printing the proceedings of the Committee might be abolished. The expenditure includes some light famine charges. The birth-rate was very low, 11.62, and the death-rate terribly high, 284.41, per mille, ascribed to distress and epidemics of cholera and fever. The hospital attendance rose about 34 per cent. The number of meetings held by the Committee was very small, but in such a small Municipality there is not much business to transact.

SECTION III.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agricultural
Statistics.

50. *Crops*.—The tables of Agricultural Statistics, Forms A1, A2, A3, A4, C, D, and E (Serial Nos. 34—39) are appended. They refer to the year ending 30th June last and some refer to earlier years.

51. The general character of the two monsoons and the harvests and the condition of the cattle stock is described in Part IV below. The favourable monsoon of 1900 resulted in an enormous increase of cultivated area (230,773 to 339,154 acres) and twice cropped area (17,400 to 48,577 acres), but even so they have not yet recovered their normal figures.

The area under cotton has decreased slightly and that under jawar considerably. The most striking increases in area are those of gram (331 to 22,943 acres), barley (27,240 to 67,268 acres) and til (8,409 to 38,798 acres).

It must be always remembered that the Agricultural Statistics given for the larger istimrari estates are only estimates.

52. *Transfers*.—The figures in Table E are taken from mutation proceedings, and I am not sure of them as an accurate gauge of actual transfers. So far as they go they show a decrease in the number of transfers indicating the slackening of agricultural distress.

Mines.

53. No fresh prospecting leases for minerals were applied for during the year.

Trade.

54. The returns of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway for the calendar year 1900 show an increase in the number of passengers booking from stations inside Ajmer-Merwara, from 667,220 in the previous year to 690,307. The grain trade of the two most important local trade centres, for the year under report and the previous year, is shown below :—

Ajmer :—1899, imported 12,630 tons, exported 1,659 tons, balance of imports 10,971 tons
1900, imported 10,980 tons, exported 711 tons, balance of imports 10,249 tons. *Merwara* :—
1899, imported 9,939 tons, exported 1,558 tons, balance of imports 8,381 tons; 1900, imported 12,939 tons, exported 3,089 tons, balance of imports 9,850 tons.

At Beawar the cotton traffic nearly disappeared. Imports sank from 907 to 411 and exports from 8,424 to 592 tons. Part of this no doubt is due to the character of the season, but the Beawar merchants have several times memorialised the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General complaining of the obstruction offered by the Mewar Darbar to the export of cotton from Mewar to Beawar.

Public Works.

55. The allotments made for the year ending 31st March 1901 for Public Works (other than Irrigation and Railways) were Rs. 87,718 in the Ajmer-Merwara Budget, and Rs. 10,193 from the Rajputana Budget for Military works. The expenditure under the former head amounted to Rs. 1,29,562 and under the latter to Rs. 9,342. The chief items of expenditure were Military buildings and Cantonment works Rs. 8,429; buildings for Law and Justice Rs. 15,808; buildings for Public Works Department Rs. 7,077; roads Rs. 52,158; and establishment Rs. 45,628. The establishment charges seem to me to absorb a very large proportion of the total expenditure.

The principal new works effected during the year were the construction of new quarters for warders at the Ajmer Jail; the enlargement of the Public Works Office at Ajmer and godowns at Beawar and Ajmer; additions to the Thagi and Dakaiti lines at Ajmer; and extension of a cause-way on the Deoli Link road.

The restoration of the marble Bara daris and of the Arhai-din-ka-Jhonpra mosque was continued during the year under report.

District Post
Offices.

56. The function of the District Dâk is to collect and distribute letters locally for the Imperial Post Offices. It is managed by the postal department

and maintained partly from the District Dāk cess (Rs. 889 collected and out of it Rs. 729 allotted) and partly from an Imperial grant (Rs. 3,969).

The expenditure for the year ending 31st March 1901 shows a small balance (Rs. 41) of the grant unexpended. Grain compensation was paid to the members of the establishment drawing under Rs. 16 per mensem at a cost of Rs. 163.

The three District Dāk Post offices at Baghana, Bhim and Jalia, having become self-supporting, were transferred to the Imperial Department, and in their place three new District Dāk Offices were opened at Champaneri, Picholian, and Sendra. This change raised the length of dak line from 187 to 193 miles. The number of articles despatched fell off by 1,593 from that of the previous year, while receipts increased by 2,232. Only 5.62 per cent. of articles received remained undelivered.

SECTION IV.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

[FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1901.]

A.—IMPERIAL.

(1) LAND AND WATER REVENUE.

[See Appended Statement, Serial No. 40.]

Character of the
Seasons.

57. The rainfall of 1899 was unusually deficient, averaging 6·64 inches against a normal of 21. The rabi harvest of the year under report was consequently a dead failure. The monsoon of 1900 was unusually copious averaging 29 inches, and the kharif kist of the year under report was proportionately favourable.

Recovery of
Revenue.

58. Collections accordingly have been confined to the kharif, the whole of the rabi kist being suspended. The outstanding balances are on the whole smaller than might be expected after the recent period of distress. They should be realized without much difficulty in a few years if seasons are favourable: some 45 thousand arrears were got in along with the kist due on June 15, 1901, and present prospects of the coming kharif are favourable. I have in separate correspondence drawn attention to the neglect of rules for the collection of suspended arrears and the delay in obtaining and publishing orders for suspension and realisation of suspended arrears. I trust improvement will be observed in future in these important matters.

Prices.

59. The following table shows the current retail prices of the principal grains in seers per rupee during the year under report:—

			Barley.	Gram.	Maize.	Jowar.	Bajra.
			S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
April	1900 . . .		11 0	10 11	10 12	9 7	9 3
May	„ . . .		10 14½	10 9	9 12	8 13	8 8
June	„ . . .		10 10	9 10	9 6	8 7	8 1
July	„ . . .		10 3	9 5	12 3	8 2	10 7
August	„ . . .		11 7	9 13	9 10	9 0	8 4
September	„ . . .		12 0	10 7	10 10	10 6	9 5
October	„ . . .		12 3	10 6	16 0	13 4	13 9
November	„ . . .		12 4	9 13	18 6	18 3	16 1
December	„ . . .		17 12½	10 3	21 10	21 2	18 7
January	1901 . . .		19 4	10 4	21 14	22 6	20 6
February	„ . . .		15 14	10 9	21 10	22 8	21 3
March	„ . . .		16 14	13 15	22 4	22 12	21 14
Compare normal at the time of Settlement, 1875 . . .			24	28	22	23	19½

60. The famine prices previously prevailing began to fall as soon as the kharif harvest was assured and fell steadily till the end of the year under report.

61. The outstanding account stands as follows :—

Takavi Loan

	Outstanding at beginning of year.	DURING YEAR.		Outstanding at end of the year.
		Advanced.	Collected.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Under Land Improvement Loans Act, XIX of 1883	1,91,560	57,240	18,412	2,30,357
(2) Under Agriculturists' Loans Act, XII of 1884	15,900	2,49,792	1,865	2,63,826
TOTAL	2,07,460	3,07,032	20,277	4,94,213

62. The advances under the latter Act have been naturally large in a year of famine. It was supplemented by distribution of Rs. 1,60,369 from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund for the purchase of seed grain and bullocks. Collections were correspondingly small: but I have no reason to think that any considerable portion of the outstandings is irrecoverable. Out of the total amount outstanding, Rs. 4,28,299 had not yet fallen due at the end of the year under report. At present no proper *Touzi* exists for checking takavi collections, and this matter is occupying my attention in connection with the question of the revision of returns.

63. The cattle returns which are prepared in September show a satisfactory increase on the figures of the preceding year but are still far below the normal as is illustrated below :—

	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
Cows and Bullocks	162,817	75,574	95,139
Buffaloes	16,699	11,501	23,048
Sheep and goats	230,653	137,065	200,109

The abnormal figures of 1899-1900 are due to the exodus of cattle in search of fodder.

64. The inspection returns show that the boundary marks are in satisfactory condition. One boundary dispute between Ajmer and Kishangarh was settled during the year under report. Another between Ajmer and Shahpura remains pending.

65. I have not yet had time to form a reliable opinion on the work of the Land Record and Land Revenue Staff in the very important matters of inspection and check of Patwaris' papers and assessment of variably assessed Land and Water Revenue, but what I have seen, especially in the matter of suspension of revenue, leads me to think that there is very much room for improvement in all these respects. I am arranging to relieve the Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Civil Court work which he at present performs, and which is not part of the duties for which his appointment was sanctioned. The Patwari instructor was on deputation for famine duty, and the instruction of Patwaris was accordingly suspended. The Land Record Staff in Ajmer-Merwara is unusually strong, and except for the complicated system of assessment in variable villages there is no excuse for bad work.

66. For the recovery of Land and Water Revenue and takavi 60 *Dastaks*, 16 warrants of arrests and 37 warrants of attachment of moveable property were issued in Ajmer District: no property was sold, nor was any one imprisoned. No processes were issued in Merwara District.

Touring.

67. The Commissioner spent 68, the Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer, 129, the Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, 107, and the Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, 65 days in camp during the year.

(2) OPIUM, EXCISE AND DRUGS.

[*Vide* Appended Forms 1—5, Serial Nos. 41—45.]

Excise.

68. As in the preceding year, the payments made by the liquor contractor have fallen short of the minimum prescribed by his contract. The question of remission has been held over for consideration on the conclusion of the five years' contract, the arrears (Rs. 28,000) being meanwhile suspended. Consumption of country liquor shows an increase of some 700 gallons on the previous year; but is still considerably below normal. The contractor claims to have lost some Rs. 9,600 on the year's transactions owing to the Famine. The other figures call for no remarks. The new rules for private distillation by Tazimi Istimrardars are reported to have worked well.

Opium.

69. The monopoly of the sale and growth of opium existed only in the area of the three Municipalities and Nasirabad Cantonment. Receipts have been steady. A small sum of Rs. 212 is in arrears. From the end of the year the new rules regulating opium traffic in the district generally came into force. During the year 408 chests of opium were exported to the Punjab, and none to Bombay. The duty levied was Rs. 1,14,240, giving a decrease of some Rs. 8,000 on the figure of the previous year. The question of taxing locally grown opium is under consideration. If it is adopted it may be necessary to revise the Land Revenue Settlement of some villages where opium forms an important industry.

Drugs.

70. The figures of the Drug revenue are unsatisfactory. The duty has fallen off from Rs. 2,272 to Rs. 1,503. Meanwhile the license-fee demand rose from Rs. 4,340 to Rs. 11,325, out of which latter sum however only Rs. 7,160 have been collected. These variations have not been explained, and they raise a suspicion of the existence of extensive smuggling by licensed vendors or else of highly speculative bidding for the right of retail vend.

Prosecutions.

71. There were 52 persons prosecuted under the Excise Act and 23 under the Opium Act, of whom 40 and 19 respectively were convicted. Four proprietors of chandu dens were also prosecuted, of whom one escaped conviction. The number of dens has increased from 15 to 16.

Staff.

72. The question of amalgamating and possibly reducing the various preventive staff is under consideration.

(3) STAMPS.

[*Vide* Appended Statement (Serial No. 46).]

73. Receipts show a slight increase under impressed stamps indicating an increase in borrowing. Court-fee stamps have decreased with the fall in Civil litigation. Both variations are due to the prevailing distress. The decrease in discount is ascribed to the experimental adoption of the new rates prescribed by the Government of India. No penalties were exacted for wilful breach of the stamp rules during the year. The amount outstanding uncollected on account of pauper suits (Rs. 5,355) requires attention.

74. There is a mysterious decrease in the receipts for court-fee stamps sold in the months of April 1900 and February 1901 of which I am unable to discover any explanation.

(4) INCOME TAX.

75. The number of persons assessed fell from 2,089 to 2,034, and the demand from Rs. 72,168 to Rs. 71,940. 98.72 per cent. of the demand was collected, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 923, out of which Rs. 584 have been since collected. In the process of realisations 69 processes were issued and 6 attachments of property actually effected. About 10 per cent. of the assessments were appealed against, of which over half were upheld and the remainder annulled or modified.

76. The Revenue business statement shows a fall off from 3,847 to 2,900 Revenue cases disposed of in Ajmer and a rise from 2,957 to 6,109 cases disposed of in Merwara. The latter is ascribed by the Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner to an increase in mutation cases owing to deaths and transfers in Famine times. The decrease in Ajmer is not explained and will be enquired into.

77. Land was acquired under the Act for Police Quarters at Pisangan and Land Acquisition Pushkar, and for the line of the water pipes laid from Budha-Pushkar to Ajmer. The sums awarded were small. The question of compensation for land taken up for Famine works is still under consideration as regards the Istimrari area, and land acquisition proceedings on the same subject are pending in the Khalsa.

78. No suits were instituted by or against Government during the year under report. Government suits.

B.—REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

79. The Health Office Fund was originally started to provide for the expenses of improvement in sanitation, though most of the expenditure is now incurred on the pay of an Assistant Health Officer, whose duties consist mainly in accurate enquiry into, and diagnosis of, the causes of mortality in Ajmer Municipality and Pushkar, and his work is also extremely valuable as a preventive against plague. There is separate correspondence on this subject ending with my letter to the First Assistant to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, No. 4045, dated the 19th August 1901. Under the Comptroller's orders, the Health Office Fund is incorporated in the District Fund, and in practice it has been incorporated in the Dispensary Fund, which, in turn, is incorporated in the General District Fund. The result of this system is to render the accounts very difficult of comprehension to any one but a trained accountant. The balances, however, of the Health Office Fund and of the Dispensary Fund are kept distinct in the accounts to the credit of the particular institutions for which they are collected. It is to be noted (and I trust corrected in future years) that the District Fund has never made any contributions to the Dispensary Fund.

*Vide Appended
Tables 1—3 (Serial
Nos. 48—50).*

80. The bulk of the income of the District Fund proper is derived from the local rate. The amount of this for the year under report is swollen, by collection of suspended arrears, above the normal level, which is about Rs. 20,800.

81. The fall in pound receipts is due to the closing of pounds during the worst period of the famine. The item of Rs. 2,685 income includes the contribution of Rs. 862 shown on the expenditure side as contribution to the Health Office Fund, while the item of expenditure Rs. 1,811 includes all the expenditure under that head. The item Rs. 6,800 income is contributions to the Dispensary Fund proper, apart from the Health Office Fund. It includes Rs. 2,475 from Municipalities, Rs. 3,125 from private persons and Rs. 1,199 collected by the Tahsildars from the Shamlat funds of villages (for which practice I can find no authority), but nothing, as I said before, from the District Fund proper and very little from the European community. The figures in column 17 of Table 2 of the preceding year were abnormally small owing to the Pushkar Fair not being held. The item of expenditure, Rs. 600, is the allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem paid to the Civil Surgeon's clerk for keeping the dispensary accounts. There seems room for retrenchment here. The expenditure on repairs to schools, dāk-bungalows and dispensaries has been cut down to a very low figure and no new works have been undertaken. The Board held only two meetings and the attendance was poor.

82. I do not propose to examine the Nasirabad Cantonment Fund, because I am not responsible for it. I would suggest that the Nasirabad Octroi Fund also should be released from my control. It exists purely for cantonment purposes, and the balance of it is paid into the Cantonment Fund periodically under the orders of the Local Government. It would, in my opinion, be simpler to amalgamate the two funds into one under the management of the cantonment authorities subject to the usual control of the Local Government and powers of intervention of the District Magistrate. This principle is more

*2.—Nasirabad
Cantonment
Octroi
Funds.*

appropriate to Nasirabad than to most cantonments, because it has no native city to speak of and its inhabitants are almost entirely connected in some way with the Military authorities. I have no remarks to offer on the Octroi Fund. I understand that the Cantonment authorities are considering the question of increasing the income from Octroi by a revision of the existing schedule.

3.—Local
Funds—Incor-
porated and
Excluded.

83. *Pound Fund*.—Most of the pounds were closed during the year under report from the 1st April to the end of August 1900, owing to the scarcity of fodder. This caused a fall in the receipts from Rs. 5,069 to Rs. 2,693 and in the expenditure from Rs. 5,758 to Rs. 3,754. One new pound at Bar in the Merwara District was opened during the year. The figures for the proceeds of cattle sold are blank in the year under report and the preceding year as the amounts realised were not withdrawn from deposit and credited to the Pound Fund until after the close of the year under report.

84. *Patwar Fund*.—The Patwar Fund is raised by a 10 per cent. cess on the revenue. This seems, very high, and I think it might be found on investigation that if properly supervised, the very large Land Record staff of these districts and the amount of the cess might be materially reduced. The income has risen from Rs. 17,627 to Rs. 50,881, due to the realization of suspended arrears and a loan of Rs. 12,000 from Government. The expenditure rose by Rs. 10,717 spent on construction of Patwarkhanas.

85. *Chowkidari Fund*.—The Chowkidari Fund account is swollen on both sides by the sale and subsequent repurchase of Government notes. There is also an increase in income of some Rs. 2,866 due to realization of suspended arrears. There was a decrease in expenditure of about Rs. 4,000 due to the dismissal of extra chowkidars entertained temporarily during the famine. It might possibly be advisable to abolish the chowkidari fund and rate and make the chowkidars village servants pure and simple paid from the village Shamlat funds.

86. *Police Clothing Fund*.—The Police Clothing Fund shows an increase in income from Rs. 7,660 to Rs. 9,350 due mainly to the repayments of loans advanced in the previous year to sawars for the purchase of grass. The expenditure fell from Rs. 14,895 to Rs. 7,363 due to purchase of winter uniform in the preceding year.

87. *Police Chanda Fund*.—The Police Chanda Fund shows a decrease in expenditure from Rs. 2,515 to Rs. 1,343 due to the non-purchase of remounts. I understand that this fund is in difficulties owing to the rise in the price of horses during recent years. The force seems very large for such a small district and might perhaps be reduced and the saving which would result applied in aid of the Chanda Fund. Remounts are badly needed and there is no money with which to purchase them. The subject is under consideration between the District Superintendent of Police and myself.

SECTION V.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

[FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1901.]

[Vide Appended Tables 1-7. (Serial Nos. 51-57).]

88. The number of educational institutions remained the same as in the preceding year, but there has been a lamentable falling off in the average numbers on the rolls from 5,352 to 4,690 and in the average attendance from 3,816 to 2,777. This decline is ascribed to fever and to the famine, and this is no doubt in the main correct, though the large number of boys attracted to schools by the opening of relief kitchens under the management of village schoolmasters in Merwara temporarily tended in the opposite direction. These however are said to be excluded from the returns.

89. Mr. Harris points out that during the last ten years private institutions have drawn away many pupils from the lower classes of the Government College and Branch School. I do not consider this in itself a matter for regret, though Mr. Harris points to the examination results to prove that the successful competition of private institutions is due to motives of economy rather than to superior efficiency.

90. The year has been one of unusual difficulty both from the distress and the abnormal amount of disease which followed in its train. On the whole the officers of the Department seem to have worked well in spite of adverse circumstances, and the Merwara village school masters, in addition to their ordinary work, performed most valuable service to the State in the management of relief kitchens.

91. Mr. Harris continued to officiate as Principal of the Government College and Inspector of Schools during the year under report. My predecessor has left it on record that his College work has been good, and his interesting report shows that he has personally inspected every school in the two districts, and that his inspections have been thorough, painstaking and intelligent. Munshi Behari Lal retired from the Deputy Inspectorship of Merwara, "which he had held for 18 years, with marked credit," and Munshi Zalim Singh, B.A., was appointed in his place.

92. It is reported that some of the village schools, notably those at Kanpura and Srinagar have been going steadily down-hill, and that in view of the want of local interest displayed their transfer to other villages is desirable. I am quite prepared to sanction such an arrangement and also to consider the advisability of stimulating the interest of masters in their work by the introduction of some modified system of payment by results. At present all schoolmasters receive a fixed salary, and fees, though collected by the masters, are credited to the District Board. No regular examinations are held nor the results of examinations systematically reported. I think it is worth consideration whether some improvement could not be expected from regular yearly or half-yearly examinations held by the Deputy Inspector on the results of which should depend a portion, at least, of the master's salary for the year, and also promotions among the pupils from class to class. The Inspector complains of the difficulty in obtaining locally an adequate supply of efficient teachers; and quotes an instance of hopeless and continued incompetence retained. Such men should certainly not be retained in the Department for a day, and though preference may be given to local men, outsiders must be imported if the local supply fails in numbers or efficiency. The pay offered is very fair, and there should be no difficulty whatever in obtaining a competent instructing staff. I cordially agree to Mr. Harris' remarks as to desirability of improving the Normal School as a training ground for teachers, and the responsibility of Deputy Inspectors for training the masters subordinate to them, and with his suggestion for the organization of periodical meetings of teachers. I think a yearly *jhalasa* of all teachers, presided over by the Commissioner, at which educational and literary subjects should be discussed and

masters who have done good work publicly rewarded, would do much to stimulate the enthusiasm of the teaching staff.

93. Mr. Harris states that he does not consider the educational standard of village schools needs to be generally raised, and asks that petty posts under the Government may be conferred on the sons of rural parents as a stimulus to village school attendance. I have not yet seen enough of the local curriculum to form a personal opinion of much value, but from what I have seen I suspect that if we lowered rather than raised the present standard of village education and shortened the hours of compulsory attendance, we might succeed in rendering our schools more popular which, it seems to me, should be our first and foremost object. The end of village education is to qualify villagers, not for Government employment, but for the ordinary life of the village cultivator. We should aim at such a simple and practical curriculum as will enable him and his family to have some chance of holding their own against the Bania, the Patwari, the Police Constable and the Chaprasi, and at the same time, if possible, expand his intelligence and introduce some new interests or at least some amusement into the dull routine of his life. It is no use teaching the villager high class Hindi: we might just as well teach English boys the language of Chaucer. We should teach him to read and write the possibly debased dialect which his parents use, and we should render the course of instruction as practical, attractive and amusing as possible. The curriculum and the text books should, if necessary, be fundamentally revised with a view to this object. The matter will engage my attention during the coming year.

94. The Government College, besides being without its Principal, who was on leave, has suffered the loss of two Professors. Mr. B. K. Thakore went to the Deccan College at Poona and Mr. K. L. Paonaskar has been deputed as tutor to His Highness the Maharaja of Kishangarh.

95. The Government College recreation ground was improved at the cost of Rs. 1,862 as a famine relief work.

96. The Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer, visited eight schools during the year under report, and the Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, two. The Tahsildars and their Naibs made five visits in all to schools.

97. Pending questions include the transfer of the City Branch School to the Ajmer Municipality; the arrear contributions to be made by the District Board under the amalgamation scheme introduced in 1895; the share of the Ajmer College Advancement Fund claimable by the Ajmer City Branch School; and the transfer of the bulk of the vernacular schools from Imperial to Local authorities.

98. The Inspector's reports on private and aided schools are generally favourable. In particular he notices great improvement in the Beawar Municipal School. He also recommends the Beawar Mission School, in the interests of local education, to confine its attention chiefly to English instruction, leaving vernacular instruction to the Municipal school. The high cost shown in Table II against aided institutions includes the private funds expended by the various missions concerned, and in the case of primary schools the high figure of Rs. 54 per head is due to the railway school which consists of European and Eurasian pupils.

SECTION VI.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS.

99. The Ajmer Veterinary School was conducted as usual and is separately reported on. There was only one Government stallion in the two districts, an Arab called "Quit" who was maintained at Ajmer at a cost of Rs. 423. He served 19 mares only during the year. The question of his abolition has been mooted, but I have asked that further trial may be allowed. I think we might achieve more popularity for Government stallions, if we were more considerate of native superstitions concerning the "lucky points" of a horse. These appear fanciful to the European mind, but our object is to get the stallions used by the native public, and if we can secure an animal, who, besides being otherwise suitable, happens to fall in with native ideas in respect to his "lucky marks," I think it would pay us to secure him even at a high figure. The Municipality's pony stallion at Beawar was condemned as useless and got rid of. Since the end of the year under report, steps have been taken for the improvement of the local breeds of cattle, but this matter has been retarded by the difficulty in obtaining suitable bulls. An itinerant Veterinary Assistant has also been appointed, and the veterinary dispensary has been re-opened at Beawar. The cattle disease returns have been blank, but I do not regard these as reliable. The work of the Patwaris in this, as in other respects, will engage my attention during the coming touring season.

Veterinary.

For the year ending 21st March 1901. [Vide appended Tables Nos. I, I(a), A. E. P. and Q. (Serial Nos. 59—64). The rest of the prescribed tables are blank and as such are omitted.]

100. The usual religious fair at Pushkar was held in the first week of November, precautions being taken against the introduction of plague by the stoppage of the issue of tickets from infected areas. The horse and cattle show, which had been two years in abeyance, was revived, and Rs. 500 distributed in prizes, but the exhibits showed a great falling off, when compared with previous years, owing to the general distress and loss of animals. The attendance of people also sank from about 30,000, in the previous year, to about 25,000. The sanitary arrangements are reported to have been satisfactory and no epidemic disease occurred.

Fairs.

101. The Urs Fair was held at Ajmer at the end of October under similar precautions. The attendance of strangers rose from about 6,000 in 1899 to about 9,500.

102. The Tejaji Fair was revived at Beawar in the first week of September. The attendance was estimated at 15,000. No cattle show was held this year for want of exhibits.

103. The Tejaji Fair was also revived at Kekri. There was a small show of cattle but no horses.

104. The office of Commissioner was held by Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, I.C.S., Personnel, throughout the year: that of the Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer, by Messrs. Lang and Edwards, I.C.S., and Captain Spence, I.S.O., and that of the Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, by Captain Ducat, I.S.O., and Rao Bahadur Pandit G. R. Khandekar. The Cantonment Magistracies at Nasirabad and Deoli were each held by three different officers. Mr. Bramley held the office of District Superintendent of Police throughout the year except for 40 days. Lieutenant-Colonel French Mullen, I.M.S., continued to hold the offices of Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of the Jail throughout the year. I regret that I am unable to bring any officers to the favourable notice of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner as I only assumed charge of the districts after the close of the year under report. The same fact may I hope be accepted as an excuse for the shortcomings of the present report.

105. The administration has continued to suffer grievously from frequent changes in officers.

106. A census was taken on the night of the 1st March 1901, under the superintendence of Mr. Bramley, the District Superintendent of Police. The

General.

results show a decrease in the population of both districts from 542,358 in 1891 to 476,912 in 1901. The variations in the chief towns are shown below:—

		1891.	1901.
Ajmer	. . . . .	68,843	73,839
Beawar	. . . . .	20,678	21,928
Kekri	. . . . .	7,100	7,053

107. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief visited Ajmer in January 1901, and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces came to Ajmer with the Famine Commission in February 1901. The Honourable the Chief Commissioner visited Ajmer in August and November 1900 and in February 1901.

108. The year under report has been marked by two notable calamities, the Famine, and the lamented death of Her late Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria. The former of these events has been separately reported on. The news of the latter was received with genuine and general expressions of sorrow by all classes of the community. On the day of the funeral all shops in the city were closed. Many leading *Raises* and public bodies sent addresses of condolence which were graciously received. The Proclamation of the accession of His Majesty King Edward VII and His Majesty's Declaration were read in public at Ajmer by the Commissioner on the 28th January 1901.

E. H. BLAKESLEY,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

AJMER;
The 12th September 1901.

APPENDICES TO REPORT.

No. 1.—Climate of the Ajmer and Merwara Districts, 1900.

	In.	Ct.
RAINFALL IN INCHES:—		
January to May	0	98
June to September	23	47
October to December	1	24
TOTAL	25	64

TEMPERATURE IN THE SHADE IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT—

<i>May—</i>	°	"
Maximum	93	0
Minimum	79	0
Mean	86	0

<i>July—</i>		
Maximum	91	0
Minimum	79	5
Mean	85	4

<i>December—</i>		
Maximum	67	5
Minimum	45	5
Mean	96	4

PREVAILING WINDS—

January to May	S. W. W.
June to September	S. W. W.
October to December	N. E. S. W.

H. N. V. HARRINGTON, *Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,*
Superintendent of Meteorological Observatory, Ajmer.

No. 2.—Civil Divisions of Ajmer and Merwara Districts, 1900-1901.

NAME OF DIVISION.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns, with population.	Number of villages on rent roll.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	REVENUE.	
													Land.	Gross (including District Funds).
													R	R a. p.
AJMER	Ajmer	1	2,069-816	367,453	Ajmer 75,839 Nasirabad 22,684 Kekri 7,053	415	18*	27†	24 miles from Ajmer to Piesangan.	10	561‡	2,03,360	2,01,478	12,12,983-11-8
MERWARA	Merwara	1	640-846	109,459	Beawar 21,928	330	5§	7§	33 miles from Todgarh to extreme point of Merwara.	10	146†	72,739	65,513	
TOTAL . . . . .	...	2	2,710-680	476,912		745||	23	34	.....	10	707	2,76,099	2,66,991	

* 13 Civil Judges inclusive of the Commissioner.
 † 5 Unpaid Muniffs.

† 10 Paid Magistrates.
 17 Unpaid
 — 27

‡ Does not include Rural and Famine Police.
 § Includes the temporary Civil Judge and Magistrate deputed to Beawar during the famine.
 || Includes Khalsa, Jagir, Istimari and Minor Istimari villages.

E. H. BLAKESLEY,
 Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 3.—Statement of Population of the Ajmer and Merwara Districts according to the Census of 1901.

	Ajmer.	Merwara.	Total.
<i>Inhabited Houses.</i>			
Number of masonry and all other kinds of dwellings	169,840	26,601	196,441
Population	567,453	169,459	736,912
Number per square mile	1,575.3	170.81	...
<i>Classification of Population.</i>			
Caste and Religion	3,712	483	4,195
{ Brahmins	264	...	264
{ Jains	14,169	5,515	19,684
{ Hindus and Ajigas	223,071	37,315	260,386
Muslims	16,376	15,613	31,989
Others	112	12	124
Total	567,453	169,459	736,912
Part of Population	Ajmer, Marwar, Poonchwar, Merwar, Rohatwar, and Uda.	Merwar, Marwar, Poonchwar, Merwar, Rohatwar, and Uda.	

E. H. BLAKESLEY,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 4 (RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1900.)

Part I.—Return of cases instituted by complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate suo motu in the year 1900. (a)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	NUMBER OF COGNIZABLE OFFENCES COMMITTED THAT WERE TRIED (d).				18	19	REMARKS.
												NOT REFERRED TO THE POLICE FOR INVESTIGATION.		REFERRED TO THE POLICE FOR INVESTIGATION.				
												Ending in discharge or acquittal (e).	Ending in conviction (f).	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.			
1	Section 143 Indian Penal Code	Unlawful assembly	...	2	1	1	1 com- pounded.
2	" 241 "	Offences against coinage	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	" 324 "	Simple hurt	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	" 325 "	Grievous hurt	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	" 341 "	Illegal restraint	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	" 353 "	Criminal force to public servant	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	" 354 "	" " to woman	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	" 356 "	" " in attempt to commit theft	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	" 379 "	Theft	...	58	23	1	1	1 with- drawn.
10	" 380 "	Theft in house	...	5	3	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	" 402 "	Assembly for dacoity	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	" 406 "	Criminal breach of trust	...	39	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	" 411 "	Receiving stolen property	...	1	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	" 420 "	Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	" 431 "	Mischief to public road, etc.	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	" 432 "	Obstruction to public road, etc.	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	" 447 "	} Criminal trespass	...	68	58	9
18	" 448 "		...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	" 451 "		...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	" 454 "	} House trespass and house breaking.	...	9	9
21	" 456 "		...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	" 457 "		...	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	" 461 "	Breaking open a closed receptacle	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	" 46 and 51 of the Excise Act	...	...	69	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	" 34 of Act V of 1861.	TOTAL	...	276	123	1	...	14	139	12	121	...	1	100-00	3	2

(a) Each column will show the number actually received, dismissed, investigated, declared false, etc., during the year.

(b) Cases under trial at the beginning of the year should be included.

(c) When more complaints than one are received about a single set of alleged facts, one complaint only should be shown. Counter complaints may be shown separately if the Court so directs. Care should also be taken to expunge any case which the Magistrate learns to have been also reported to the Police and included in their Register. Ordinarily the case should remain only on the Register of that authority which first took action in it. Corrections, if made, should also be made in the Statement regarding persons (Part II).

(d) Cases of death, escape or lunacy during trial, and charges abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 217, 218, 233, 333, 345 and 401, Criminal Procedure Code), should not be included in columns 13 to 17, but should be shown in the Remarks column.

(e) The order to be entered in filling in columns 13 to 16 is that in force at the end of the year. But a note may, if thought advisable, be made in the column of Remarks, showing how many acquittals took place in the Appellate or Revisional Court.

(f) A case should be entered as ending in conviction when any one of the accused is finally convicted by a competent Court. Acquittals punishable under Chapter V, Indian Penal Code, other than those specified in Sections 115 to 120 of the Code, should be shown with the substantive offence abetted. Attempts should be shown immediately after the offence attempted.

NOTE.—This Statement should be prepared by the Magistrate.

E. H. BLAKESLEY,

Commissioner, Amritsar Division.

No. 5—(Return of cognizable crime for the year 1900.)

Part II.—Return of persons concerned in cases instituted by complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate suo motu.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	OFFENCE.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCESS ISSUED.		NUMBER OF PERSONS ^a		Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by pleader) (b).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted (c).	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour) (d).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
			Warrant.	Summons (e).	Against whom warrants issued, but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	143 Indian Penal Code.	Unlawful assembly	9	9	...	9	6	3	33.33	...	2 discharged in a case compounded.
2	241 "	Offence against coinage	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	100.00	...
3	324 "	Simple hurt	...	2	2	...	2	{ 3 discharged in a case withdrawn.
4	325 "	Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	341 "	Illegal restraint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	353 "	Criminal force to public servant	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100.00	...
7	356 "	Criminal force in attempt to commit theft	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	100.00	...	{ 3 discharged in a case withdrawn.
8	379 "	Theft	44	33	...	...	77	...	77	27	49	64.48	1
9	380 "	Theft in dwelling house	6	1	...	...	6	...	6	1	5	83.33	...
10	406 "	Criminal breach of trust	9	...	...	...	9	...	9	4	5	55.55	...
11	431 "	Mischief to public road, etc.	13	...	...	...	13	...	13	1	12	92.31	...
12	432 "	Obstruction to do.	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
13	447 "	Criminal trespass	...	21	...	...	21	...	21	12	5	23.41	...
14	448 "	House trespass	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
15	451 "	House trespass and House breaking	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100.00	...
16	454 "	House trespass and House breaking	2	9	...	...	11	...	11	...	11	100.00	...
17	456 "	House trespass and House breaking	...	2	...	...	13	...	13	2	2	100.00	...
18	457 "	House trespass and House breaking	...	13	...	...	13	...	13	...	11	84.61	...
19	461 "	House trespass and House breaking	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100.00	...
20	46 and 51 of the Breisov Act.	3	3	...	3	...	3	100.00	...	5
21	S 31 of Act V of 1861	.....	...	69	...	...	69	...	69	1	68	98.55	...
		TOTAL	84	159	243	...	243	57	179	75.85	2	

(a) Column (5) should not include persons against whom a warrant eventually issued.
(b) Cases of death, escape, or transfer before appearance may be mentioned in the column of Remarks.
(c) The number concerned in the cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn (including accomplices pardoned under sections 337 and 338, Criminal Procedure Code), and those who died, escaped, or became lunatic during trial, should be shown in the Remarks column.
(d) It may be mentioned in the Remarks column how many of these were convicted of a non-cognizable offence only.
(e) Attempts should be shown immediately after the offence attempted.
Abettors punishable under Chapter V, Indian Penal Code, other than those specified in sections 115 to 120 of the Code, should be shown with the substantive offence abetted.
NOTE.—This Statement should be prepared by the Magistrate.

E. H. BLAKESLEY,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

APPENDICES TO THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE

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Part III—Return of cases reported at a Police Station or taken up by the Police—concluded.

Serial Number.	LAW UNDER WHICH FURNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.							Cases taken up by Station Officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (i.e., of columns 4, 5, 6 and 10).	IN WHICH THE MAGISTRATE ORDERED IN CASES OF 100, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.				Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.	Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Courts.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of columns 22 and 23.	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistake of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number still under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.	
			INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE.		Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once on report (column 5) to total.	Convicted.	Not convicted.			Pending at close of year.															
			Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.																							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
32	391, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs . by other means . (in dwelling house	..	20	..	..	20	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	7	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
33	392, 393	Robbery { on the highway between sunset and sunrise . other robberies .	..	3	..	..	3	100	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	24	100	..	..	..	..
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	..	58	..	..	58	100	..	58	9	..	..	..	..	20	..	29	..	29	4	24	85.71	..	..	..	..
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal	..	8	..	..	8	100	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	451, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	3	75.0	..	..	..	..
37	419 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	..	4	..	..	4	100	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	100	..	..	..	..
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti or habitually.	..	5	..	..	5	100	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dakaitis, robbers and thieves	..	1	..	..	1	100	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		TOTAL	8	1,326	..	26	1,352	98.07	..	1,334	28	3	..	..	..	620	..	632	9	691	42	639	93.83	8	1	..	2
40	311 to 344	Class IV.—Minor offences against the Person.	..	5	..	..	5	100	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	100	..	..	..	..
41	336, 337	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	371	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		TOTAL	..	5	..	..	5	100	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	100	..	..	..	..

Class IV.—Minor offences against the Person.

Class V.—Minor offences against Property.															
43	453, 456	Larking house-trespass or house-breaking	9	...	1	10	90 0	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
44	379 to 382	Theft . . . { of cattle Ordinary	336	...	1	337	99 40	...	...	335	...	...	...	...	...
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	1,938	...	40	1,978	97 97	...	...	1,945	...	...	...	...	...
45A	409	Criminal breach of trust . . . by Public Servant, Banker or Agent	77	...	...	77	100	...	...	77	9	...	...	...	...
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	11	...	...	11	100	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
46A	419, 420	Cheating . . .	231	...	...	231	100	...	...	232	7	...	...	...	...
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	6	...	...	6	100	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	30	...	...	30	100	...	...	30	8	...	...	...	...
		Breaking closed receptacle	1	...	...	1	100	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	2,639	...	42	2,681	98 06	...	...	2,648	134	3	2	...	...
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.															
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	2	...	...	2	100	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
50	Chapter VIII (B) C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	48	...	...	48	100	...	...	48	1	...	...	...	...
51		Offences against Gambling Act	6	...	...	6	100	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
52		" " Excise Laws	50	...	...	50	100	...	...	50	1	...	...	...	...
53		" " Opium Act	36	...	...	36	100	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...
54		" " Railway Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55		" " Salt and Customs Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		" " Arms Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	269, 271, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	2,763	...	...	2,763	100	...	...	2,763	2	...	...	...	...
58	Act XIII of 1869, Sections 14, 15, 27.	Contaminants Act	179	...	...	179	100	...	...	179	8	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	3,084	...	...	3,084	100	...	...	3,084	12	...	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL	7,253	...	68	7,321	93 60	...	...	7,273	198	6	2	...	...

(a) In this column should be included cases, shown in a previous year as "undetected," in which accused persons are arrested or sent up for trial during the year of report.

(b) *e.g.*, no accused person sent to Magistrate for trial.

(c) Only those cases should be entered in column 13 in which it is not known whether the offence was or was not committed. Cases in which there is no doubt of the offence, but the offender has not been detected or apprehended, must be entered in column 17.

(d) Cases already shown in columns 14 and 15 should be excluded from columns 21, 22 and 23. Cases of death, escape, or lunacy during trial, and charges abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 249, 250, 333, 345 and 404, Criminal Procedure Code) should not be included in column 22 but should be shown in the Remarks column.

But a note may, if thought advisable, be made in the column of Remarks showing how many acquittals took place in the Appellate or Revisional Court. The order to be entered in filling in columns 22 and 23 is that in force at the end of the year. But a note may, if thought advisable, be made in the column of Remarks showing how many acquittals took place in the Appellate or Revisional Court.

NOTE.—This statement should be prepared by the Police.

R. C. BRAMLEY,

District Superintendent of Police, Ajmer-Merwara.

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Class II.—Serious offences against the Person.

Class II.—Serious offences against the Person.					
	Murder	by thags " dakits " robbers " poison			
8 } 302, 303, 395
9 }
10 }
11 }
12 }
13 } 307
14 } 304, 308
15 } 376
16 } 377
17 } 317, 318
18 } 305, 306, 309
19 } 329, 331, 333
20 } 325, 326, 335
21 } 328
22 } 327, 330, 332
23 } 324
24 } 363 to 369
25 } 346 to 348
26 } 372 and 373
27 } 371
28 } 353, 354, 356, 357
29 } 304A, 338
TOTAL	109	..	..	..	..

Class III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.

[illegible]

(n) Cases of death, escape, or transfer before appearance may be mentioned in the column of Remarks.

(g) The number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (including accomplices pardoned under sections 337 and 338, Criminal Procedure Code) and those who died, escaped, or became lenient during trial, should be shown in the Remarks column.

(e) It may be mentioned in the Remarks column how many of these were convicted of a non-cognizable offence only.

Part IV.—Return of persons concerned in cases reported at a Police Station or in cases taken up by the Police.—continued.

Serial Number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE.		Persons in Police custody, or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year, as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Upon the report or other information.	Under Magistrate's orders after investigation had been refused by the Police or the Police had reported the charge to be false.	Persons not arrested because absconded (in cases occurring during the year).	Persons released by the Station Officer under section 169 and not required to appear by Magistrate.	Percentage of column 8 to column 6.	Persons released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour.	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 16 and 18.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information (column 5).	Number under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.
			4	5																	
1	3	3													14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Class III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only—contd.																					
36	454, 455, 457 to 460 .	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt . . . . .	..	937	..	..	..	9	96	..	..	..	..	3	929	106	823	87.73	823	..	{ 1 died, 1 deserted.
37	449 to 452 .	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt . . . . .	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	6	65.71	6	..	..
38	412, 413 .	Receiving stolen property by dakkaiti or habitually belonging to gangs of thugs, dakkaites, robbers and thieves . . . . .	..	6	..	..	..	1	16.66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 transferred.
39	311, 400, 401 .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		TOTAL .	..	1,142	..	..	..	15	1.31	..	..	..	..	49	1,169	194	975	82.52	975	..	4
Class IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																					
40	341 to 344 .	Wrongful restraint and confinement . . . . .	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	7	87.50	..	..	..
41	336, 337 .	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	374 .	Compulsory labour . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		TOTAL .	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	7	87.50	..	..	..
Class V.—Minor offences against Property.																					
43	453, 456 .	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking . . . . .	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11	100	11	..	..
44	379 to 392 .	Theft { of cattle ordinary . . . . .	..	353	..	..	..	1	0.28	..	..	..	..	2	352	20	352	94.34	332	..	2 transferred.
		TOTAL .	..	2,073	..	..	..	31	1.49	..	..	..	..	3	2,039	156	1,883	92.34	1,882	3	1 of Magistrate.

[illegible]

(c) Cases of death, escape, or transfer before appearance may be mentioned in the column of Remarks.

(b) The number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn (including accomplices pardoned under sections 337 and 338, Criminal Procedure Code) and those who died, escaped, or became lunatic during trial, should be shown in the Remarks column. It may be mentioned in the Remarks column how many of these were convicted of a non-cognizable offence only.

NOTE.—This statement should be prepared by the Police.

NOTE.—This statement should be prepared by the Police.

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R. C. BRAMLEY,

District Superintendent of Police, Ajmer-Merwara.

STATEMENT B.

Referred to in Section II.—Protection.
Police.

No. 8.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1900.

Part 1.—Return of non-cognizable cases.

Serial Number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	OFFENCE.	PENDING AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.				Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion or upon information from the Police.	Referred to Police for investigation.	Total for disposal (i.e., total of columns 4 to 8).	Number dismissed without trial.	NUMBER OF CASES PENDING AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.		Number declared by Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	REMARKS.			
			UNDER INVESTIGATION BY ORDER OF MAGISTRATE			ending in conviction.													
			with the Police.	otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.														
												ending in discharge or acquittal.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1	160, Indian Penal Code	Assault	1	..	1	1	{ 40 compromised, 1 escaped, 4 abandoned, 4 withdrawn.	
2	161	Offences by public servants	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
3	174	{ Offences against public justice.	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
4	176		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
5	182		..	1	..	..	5	6	..	13	..	..	10	..	..	..	..
6	183		1	..	1	1
7	186		4	4	..	8	7
8	188	False evidence	..	..	..	..	9	..	9	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
9	193	Omission to give information of offence	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
10	202	False Charge	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
11	211	Escape from custody negligently allowed by public servant	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
12	223	Insult to public servant	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
13	228	{ Offences relating to weights and measures.	..	..	..	..	0	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
14	264		..	..	..	..	..	4	..	6	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
15	265		..	..	..	..	1	13	..	5	..	2	5	..	..	..	..
16	273		Selling noxious food	15	28	..	1	21
17	323	Simple hurt	..	..	..	138	..	..	188	68	13	18	..	..	..	..	..

40 compromised.
1 escaped.
4 abandoned.
4 withdrawn.

[illegible]

(e) Cases of death, escape, or lunacy during trial, and charges abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 269, 333, 345 and 494, Criminal Procedure Code) should not be included in columns 12 and 13, but should be shown in the Remarks column. Note.—This statement should be prepared by the Magistrate.

E. H. BLAKESLEY,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

STATEMENT B.

No. 9.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1900.

Part II.—Return of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases.

Referred to in Section II.—Protection.
Police.

Serial Number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	OFFENCES.	PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCEEDS ISSUED.		Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year (viz., under trial or against whom process had issued).	PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCEEDS ISSUED.		Persons not arrested because absconded, or evading or not complying with summons during the year; also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	PERSONS TRIED.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 6 and 9).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.
			On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion, or information from the Police.		5	6				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	160, Indian Penal Code	Affray	...	...	11	...	11	...	10	1	9.09	...	...	...	...
2	161	Offences by public servants	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	4	100.00	...	...	...	...
3	174	Offences against public justice	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	100.00	...	...	...	...
4	176	Offences against public justice	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	8	100.00	...	...	...	...
5	182	Offences against public justice	...	...	11	...	11	...	2	10	90.90	...	...	...	...
6	183	Offences against public justice	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	100.00	...	...	...	...
7	186	Offences against public justice	...	8	7	...	7	...	5	10	66.66	...	...	...	...
8	188	Offences against public justice	...	...	21	...	21	...	2	19	90.48	...	...	...	...
9	193	Offences against public justice	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	100.00	...	...	...	...
10	202	Offences against public justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	100.00	...	...	...	...
11	211	Offences against public justice	...	2	1	...	1	...	3	2	40.00	...	...	...	...
12	223	Offences against public justice	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	1	33.33	...	...	...	...
13	228	Offences against public justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	100.00	...	...	...	...
14	264	Offences against public justice	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	6	85.71	...	...	...	...
15	265	Offences against public justice	...	...	7	...	7	...	1	4	80.00	...	...	...	...
16	273	Offences against public justice	...	1	4	...	4	...	1	31	88.57	...	...	...	...
17	323	Offences against public justice	...	22	13	...	13	...	4	26	14.44	...	...	...	...
18	352	Offences against public justice	12	509	...	...	...	...	208	51	10.02	16	...	...	...
19	376	Offences against public justice	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

61 compounded, 8 abandoned, 9 withdrawn, 1 escaped.

155 compounded, 33 abandoned, 35 withdrawn, acquitted under § 245, C. P. C., 21.

[illegible]

(d) Persons whose cases had been pending from the previous year should be included in this column.

E. H. BLAKESLEY,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

Referred to in Section II.—Protection.
Police.

STATEMENT C.

No. 10.—Showing the property stolen and recovered during the year 1900 in the Districts of Ajmer and Merwara.

OFFENCE.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IN COGNIZABLE CASES.				<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>		
A.—COGNIZABLE.							
10. Murder by robbers . . .	3	3	100	32 1 6	25 12 0	81.25	
13. Attempt at murder . . .	1	...	...	2 0 0	...	...
27. Administering stupefying drugs	2	1	50.0	144 15 0	7 2 0	4.82	
28. Criminal force to public servant	10	6	60.00	65 9 0	17 14 0	27.27	
30. Dacoity	24	18	75.0	2,209 0 3	455 15 3	20.64	
32. Robbery with { By poisoning . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ By other means	20	11	55.0	544 15 6	131 4 9	24.03	
33. Robberies . { In dwelling house	2	1	50.0	35 6 0	2 9 6	8.57	
{ On highway . . .	3	1	33.33	20 2 0	8 14 0	45.00	
{ Other robberies	48	26	54.16	1,366 9 0	512 11 6	37.52	
36. House breaking	1,013	592	48.44	33,183 1 2	5,946 3 4	17.91	
37. House trespass	1	1	100	0 14 0	0 14 0	100	
38. Receiving stolen property by dacoity . . . . .	...	1	...	...	3 0 0	14.30	
43. House trespass	1	1	100	52 0 0	52 0 0	100	
44. Theft . { Cattle . . .	306	215	70.26	7,180 10 0	4,936 2 0	68.76	
{ Ordinary . . .	1,934	1,318	68.14	24,928 12 0	11,739 9 4	47.09	
45. Criminal breach of trust . . .	65	33	50.67	5,291 11 6	392 15 3	7.42	
45A. " " by public servant	11	5	45.45	293 2 6	7 6 6	3.00	
46. Receiving stolen property . . .	...	224	...	...	4,763 9 1	...	
TOTAL	3,444	2,457	71.34	75,290 13 5	29,002 14 6	40.11	
IN NON-COGNIZABLE CASES							
B.—NON-COGNIZABLE.							
4. Extortion . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Criminal misappropriation, . .	5	5	100	53 8 0	48 8 0	82.05	
6. Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by a banker, merchant or agent	8	4	50	100 0 0	22 0 0	22.0	

(a) The occurrence of one of the offences mentioned in column (1) is necessary to constitute the property "stolen property" (Section 410, Indian Penal Code). Each entry should be made against the offence by which the property became stolen property. Additions can be made in column (1) if it is found necessary to show any property which is not strictly "stolen property" under the Indian Penal Code.

(b) The value entered should ordinarily be that reported by the complainant, but the opinion of a Court, if expressed, should be followed. Value estimated by a District or Sub-Divisional Magistrate may be entered instead of that reported if thought advisable in any particular case, and the actual value should be entered in both columns (5) and (6) when specific property is recovered.

(c) The latter part of the Statement (*viz.*, under B.—Non-cognizable, should be prepared in the Magistrate's office and furnished complete to the Police.

R. C. BRAMLEY,
District Superintendent of Police, Ajmer-Merwara.

STATEMENT D.

Referred to in Section II.—Protection
Police.

No. 11.—Return of professional crime for the year 1900 in the Ajmer and Merwara District.

OFFENCES.	CASES.				PERSONS.			RETURN OF POLICE WORK FOR THREE YEARS.					REMARKS.
	Committed during the previous two years, and in which no conviction had taken place up to beginning of the year.	Occurred during the year.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH CONVICTION WAS OBTAINED.		Number concerned in cases in columns 2 and 3.	Convicted.	Under trial or arrest at close of the year.	Persons brought to trial after being arrested by the Police.	Persons convicted.	Value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.		
			Of those in column 2.	Of those in column 3.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Thaggee { (a) By strangulation (b) By poisoning .							Nil. Nil.						
Other Professional crime—							Nil.						
Dacoity							Nil.						
Robbery							Nil.						
Cattle theft, etc., etc.							Nil.						

* NOTE.—Every case of Thaggee (i.e., strangulation or poisoning, accompanied by, or for the purpose of robbery) should be deemed a case of professional crime, and be entered accordingly. Other crimes should only be entered in the statement if they are professional crimes, i.e., committed by persons belonging to a class or gang of organized criminals who make offences dangerous to society their profession. Sufficient particulars must be rendered to the Inspector-General of Police to satisfy him that the description applies to every case entered in the statement. Where a particular kind of an offence (e.g., robbery by the administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs, or theft from railway trains) is practised professionally, a clear specification of it should be given in column 1. Murders accompanied by professional crime should be shown either by sub-division [(a) with murder, (b) without murder] in column 1, or by words in the column of Remarks.

† Cases, however, should not be excluded from this column in which the Court, in acquitting or discharging the accused, expressed an opinion that the offence was committed, although not satisfied that it was committed by the defendant.

‡ Cases which have been judicially held not to have taken place, should not be included; but if a clear opinion on the point has been expressed in the judgment of a Court, it should be followed.

§ The number should generally be that reported by complainant; but if a clear opinion on the point has been expressed in the judgment of a Court, it should be followed.

¶ In the "Remarks" column may be mentioned any case prosecuted to conviction which occurred more than two years before the beginning of the year. Columns 7, 8, 9 and 10 must contain all persons falling under their respective descriptions, whatever the date of the offence. All property stolen, and all property recovered, in each year must be mentioned in columns 11 and 12.

R. C. BRAMLEY,

District Superintendent of Police, Ajmer-Merwara.

STATEMENT E.

Referred to in Section II.—Protection Police.

No. 12.—Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution and Employment of District Police in the year 1900.

Province (District).	SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.										COST OF POLICE.											
	STRENGTH OF DISTRICT, CANTONMENT, TOWN OR MUNICIPAL, AND WATER POLICE PAID FOR WHOLLY OR IN PART FROM IMPERIAL OR PROVINCIAL REVENUES.					STRENGTH OF CANTONMENT, TOWN OR MUNICIPAL, AND WATER POLICE PAID FOR WHOLLY OR IN PART FROM IMPERIAL OR PROVINCIAL REVENUES.					AVERAGE PAY OF					Total Cost.						
	Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors.	Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Deputy Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Constables, or Sergeants.	Number of Mounted Constables.	Number of Foot Constables.	Number of Water Constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.	Contingencies and all expenses other than those included in columns 13 to 17.	Payable from (a) Imperial, (b) Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Ajmer-Merwara	...	1	3	14	93	40	556	...	707	26	232	8,053	36,220	50,005

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE.

PROPORTION OF THE POLICE ENGAGED ON PREVENTION AND DETECTION OF CRIME (OFFICERS AND MEN).

REMARKS.	TO POPULATION.										TO AREA.										Remarks.	
	Of the whole Province (District).					Of Towns exclusive of the force outside towns.					Of Towns exclusive of the force outside towns.					Of Towns exclusive of the force outside towns.						
	Of the whole Province (District).	Of Towns exclusive of the force outside towns.	Of Towns exclusive of the force outside towns.	Of Towns exclusive of the force outside towns.	Of Towns exclusive of the force outside towns.	Of the whole Province (District).	Of Towns exclusive of the force outside towns.	Of Towns exclusive of the force outside towns.	Of Towns exclusive of the force outside towns.	Of Towns exclusive of the force outside towns.	Of the whole Province (District).	Of Towns exclusive of the force outside towns.	Of Towns exclusive of the force outside towns.	Of Towns exclusive of the force outside towns.	Of Towns exclusive of the force outside towns.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...

* Column 14 includes the cost of all enrolled officers and men employed on office duties.

+ Columns 23 to 26, i.e., one policeman to so many square miles; in towns, so many policemen to one square mile.

§ Columns 27 to 30, i.e., one policeman to so many of the population.

Notes.—In this statement, when rendered for the Province, Railway Police should be included; the Police employed on each Railway being shown in a separate horizontal line.

The Special Police Reserves, which exist in Madras and the Central Provinces, should also be shown in a separate line under the appropriate columns, both in the District and Provincial Returns.

R. C. BRAMLEY,
District Superintendent of Police, Ajmer-Merwara.

Referred to in Section II.

No. 13.—*Showing the Strength, Cost, Distribution and Employment of the Military Police in Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1900.*

R. C. BRAMLEY,

District Superintendent of Police, Ajmer-Merwara.

Referred to in Section II.
Protection.
Police.

No. 14.—Return * showing Enlistment, Discipline, and general Internal Management of the Force for 1900.

[illegible]

* This Statement does not refer to Assistant District Superintendents or officers of higher rank.

+ Suspensi
should be entered).

† Suspension should only be ordered as a substantive punishment, or when it neither is cancelled, nor terminates after enquiry in dismissal, degradation, or fine or other Departmental punishment (in the latter cases the eventual punishment only should be ordered).

R. C. BRAMLEY,

District Superintendent of Police, Ajmer-Merwara.

STATEMENT G.

Referred to in Section II.

No. 15.—Showing the race and religion or caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police for 1900.

[illegible]

* Including Cashier and District Superintendent of Police.

R. C. BRAMLEY,

District Superintendent of Police, Ajmer-Merwara.

Referred to in
Section II.

Judicial Statement No. 2—(Criminal).

No. 17.—Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each class of offence in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1900.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.					REMARKS.
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII	5	5	5	51	47	4	...	...
Offences by, or relating to, public servants, Chapter IX	6	6	6	10	3	7	...	...
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X	35	32	34	67	13	53	...	1	
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI	16	16	16	17	3	14	...	...
Offences relating to Coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII	34	34	34	38	10	28	...	...
Offences relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII	24	22	22	24	4	20	...	...
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals, Chapter XIV	30	28	29	46	6	40	...	...
Offences relating to religion, Chapter XV	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI.									
Offences affecting life	27	27	27	36	17	11	3	5	
Causing of miscarriage; injuries to unborn children; exposure of infants; and the concealment of births . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hurt	177	126	128	215	156	51	7	1	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	4	4	4	9	3	7	...	...
Criminal force and assault	232	189	192	474	338	69	1	16	
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour	1	1	1	2	...	2	...	...
Rape	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...
Unnatural offence . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII.									
Theft	1,728	1,701	1,709	2,631	266	2,345	10	10	
Extortion	4	3	3	3	3	...	...	...
Robbery and daktaiti	55	54	54	232	91	141	...	...
Criminal misappropriation of property	13	9	9	20	4	15	...	1	
Criminal breach of trust	77	68	68	93	29	63	...	1	
Receiving of stolen property	191	184	189	233	28	250	...	5	
Cheating	54	39	39	60	23	34	1	2	
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...
Mischief	129	101	103	176	34	133	1	8	
Criminal trespass	722	679	682	1,023	189	882	...	7	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII	6	6	6	7	6	...	...	1	
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	29	12	14	21	11	5	...	5	
Defamation, Chapter XXI	2	2	2	3	2	1	...	...
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII	5	5	5	9	7	2	...	...
Offences under special and local laws	399	387	388	546	36	495	5	10	
Chapter VIII, sections 107, 108, and 119, security for keeping the peace	2	2	2	7	7	...	...	...
Chapter VIII, sections 109 and 110, security for good behaviour	30	30	31	45	18	27	...	...
Cantonments Act No. XIII of 1889	467	467	467	735	80	649	6	...	
Cattle Trespass Act No. I of 1871	36	30	36	57	18	39	...	...
Excise on Spirits and Drugs Act XXII of 1881	26	26	26	31	4	27	...	...
Forests Regulation No. VI of 1874	436	436	436	949	35	892	22	...	
Gambling Act No. III of 1867	6	6	6	37	13	23	1	...	

No. 17.—Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, etc.—concl.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	NUMBER OF PERSONS					REMARKS.
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Municipalities Regulation No. V of 1886	655	640	644	709	92	600	12	5	
Opium Act No. I of 1878	35	35	36	39	11	28	...	...
Police District Act No. V of 1861	2,770	2,761	2,764	2,773	79	2,678	10	6	
Post Office Act No. XIV of 1866	37	37	37	37	9	28	...	...
Railways Act No. XIV of 1879 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Registration of Documents Act III of 1877 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stamp Act I of 1879	2	2	2	4	2	2	...	...
Protection of Wild. Birds and Game Act XX of 1887 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	8,561	8,216	8,260	11,523	1,699	9,666	79	84	

NOTES.—Column 1.—(1) "Attempts" should be entered immediately after the offences to which they relate.

(2) "Abetments" should be included with the substantive offences abetted.

(3) When giving the list of special and local laws against which offences have been committed, care should be taken to specify the title of each Act quoted, as well as its number and year. An Act of a local legislature should be distinguished by initial letters placed after the number of the Act.

Column 2.—All offences (cases) of which information was given, complaint made, or cognizance taken under Chapters IV, XIV, XVI, C. P. C., for the first time during the year, are to be shown, although some of the charges may not have been prosecuted, or may have turned out to be false.

Column 3.—This column should be the total of column 2, less the number of cases dismissed under section 203, C. P. C., and less all other cases in which a *Magistrate* declared that the charge was false and that the offence never occurred, or which were dismissed as frivolous and vexatious, and in which the complainant was fined under section 250, C. P. C.

Column 5.—This column should be the total of columns 6 to 9, plus column 9 of previous year's statement.

Column 8.—Persons transferred from one Court to another in the same province are not to be entered in this column.

Column 9.—A note should be added in the column of remarks showing respectively the number of persons who died, escaped or were transferred.

General.—Cases committed or referred should not be included in this statement by the committing or referring Magistrates. The results of the trials in these cases should be shown by the Courts to which the cases are committed or referred. If the total of column 7 of Statement 4 be deducted from the total of column 2 of that Statement, the difference should correspond with the total of column 5 of this Statement.

E. H. BLAKESLEY,

Commissioner and Sessions Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

Referred to in Section II.

Judicial Statement No. 3—(Criminal).

No. 18.—Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the District of Ajmer-Merwara during the year 1900.

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VIC and section 485 . . . . .	...	...	...	...
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace	2	7	7	...	
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour	31	45	18	27	
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X . . . . .	...	...	...	...
5. Possession, Chapter XII . . . . .	...	...	...	...
6. Frivolous or vexatious accusations, summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, section 250 . . . . .	...	...	...	...
7. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, sections 332 and 480, C.P.C.	1	1	...	1	
8. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	4	7	5	2	
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	3	3	...	3	
10. Proceedings under Chapter XLVI, section 563, against convicted offenders released under section 562 . . . . .	...	...	...	...
11. Contempt of Court under Chapter XXXV	2	2	...	2	
TOTAL	43	65	30	35	

NOTES.—Column 1, Sub-head 6.—Complainants fined under section 250 are not to be entered as convicted in Statements 2, 4, or 5, but the fact of the fines having been imposed may be noted in the column of "Remarks" of Statement 2, against the complaints preferred by them.

Column 1, Sub-heads 2 and 3.—Cases under sections 107, 103, 109, 110, 118, 120, 123, C. P. C., will also appear under the appropriate head of the Schedule in Statement 2. Persons convicted under these heads, and required to give security or recognizance under sections 120, 123, C. P. C., will also appear in Statement 5.

Column 1, Sub-heads 4, 5, and 8.—Cases under these sub-heads will not appear in Statements 2, 4 or 5, Jury cases under Chapter X will, however, appear in Statement 13.

E. H. BLAKESLEY,

Commissioner and Sessions Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 4—(Criminal).

Referred to in Section II.

No. 19.—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various Classes in Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1900.

CLASS OF COURTS.		Total number of persons under trial.	PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOSED OF.														Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	REMARKS.
			CONVICTED.																		
			On regular trial.						On summary trial.												
			Sentence passed.	Released on probation, section 602, Criminal Procedure Code.	Discharged after admission, or parent, etc.	Delivered to parent, etc.	Sentence passed.	Released on probation, section 602, Criminal Procedure Code.	Discharged after admission, or parent, etc.	Delivered to parent, etc.	Youthful offenders dealt with under section 31, Act VIII of 1897.	Committed or referred.									
Village Officers	Subordinate Magistrates	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
			
		...	25	667	4,211	24	4,193	3.81	3,508	...	
		...	52	931	4,236	49	3,938	5.44	7,913	...	
		
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code	Chief Magistrates of Districts	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	16.33	192	7
		...	113	1	53	24	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	48	...	229	...
		...	152	...	48	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	19.80	...	...
			
TOTAL		11,641	78	1,699	8,580	...	3	...	...	1,083	...	...	...	114	84	8,241	4.68	11,849	

NOTES.—Column 1, Sub-head "Court of Sessions."—Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference under section 123, C. P. C.
 Column 2, Sub-head "Superior Courts."—Includes cases decided by the High Courts on reference under sections 307 and 374, C. P. C.
 Column 3.—That is, the total of the entries in columns 3 to 8. The cases of persons transferred from one Court to another in the same province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending, at the end of the year if not decided.

Column 4.—A note against the figure for each Court should be made in the column of remarks showing separately how many accused persons were transferred to other provinces.
 Column 5.—These cases whose cases were referred to a Superior Court for higher punishment for orders under section 502, Criminal Procedure Code, or for confirmation of sentence will be entered in column 7, and not in columns 5 and 6, against the Court making the reference. Against the Court receiving the reference they will be shown as convicted or acquitted, according to the orders passed by it, or as pending, if orders have not been passed.

Column 6.—These cases will also be shown against the reference, entry being made as directed above.
 Column 7.—On cases in which the accused has been sent to a lunatic asylum should be kept on the file and entered in this column until he has been tried and either convicted or acquitted.
 Column 8.—On cases in which the accused died, escaped, or was transferred.
 Column 9.—In calculating the duration before the Magistrate Courts, the starting point to be taken is not the date of complaint or information, but that of apprehension, or attendance on summons or otherwise of the accused. As regards Courts of Sessions, the actual number of days occupied should be given, commencing from the date of commitment. Cases in which the accused has absconded before arrest or has escaped from custody should be taken off the file till the persons implicated appear again.

General.—The figures in this statement should agree with those of Statement No. 2, and should include nothing else.

E. H. BLAKESLEY,

Commissioner and Sessions Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

Referred to in Section II.

Judicial Statement No. 5—(Criminal).

No. 20.—Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1900.

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO										DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.																Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.		
	IMPRISONMENT.						FINE.				IMPRISONMENT.						WHIPPED.												
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or surties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	R10 and under.	R50 and under.	R100 and under.	R500 and under.	R1,000 and under.	Above R1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.		30 stripes and under.	
1
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	484	145	...	3,578	82	...	...	3,033	543	2	...	...	...	3,301 3 4	2,563 0 4	R a. p. 142 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	1,435	183	...	2,350	1,451	35	26	2,063	283	2	2	...	...	6,683 15 6	4,846 1 0	685 4 0	515	1,018	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benches of Magistrates.
District Magistrates.—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, C. P. C.	8	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	40 0 0	22 14 0	20 0 0	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
District Magistrates	28	...	...	13	10	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	502 8 0	444 7 0	...	1	8	12	7	...	...	...	2	8	...
Courts of Sessions	90	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	32	...	...	...	6	...
Superior Courts
TOTAL	5	...	...	2,045	328	...	5,942	1,551	35	26	5,102	833	4	3	...	...	10,527 10 10	7,876 6 4	797 4 0	916	1,257	125	65	32	322	914	315	...	...

NOTES.—Column 1, Sub-head "Courts of Sessions".—Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference under sections 31, 34, and 123, C. P. C.
Column 2, Sub-head "Superior Courts".—Includes cases decided by the High Court on reference under sections 307 and 374, C. P. C.
Column 19.—Includes fines realized during the year, though imposed in previous years. This column is intended to show the realized portion of fines imposed by officers in the exercise of original jurisdiction only.
Column 20.—Represents compensation awarded to complainants under section 546, Act X of 1892. These awards should also be shown under the head "Fines" imposed, and "realized" in columns 18 and 19, for they form part of such fines.
General.—(1) The total of columns 6, 9, and 11 should correspond with the total of columns 21 to 25 (both inclusive), and the total of column 8 should correspond with the totals of columns 12 to 17 inclusive.
(2) This statement is meant to exhibit every sentence passed, and, where two penalties are inflicted on the same offender, to exhibit them both. Further to reconcile the number of persons entered in this Statement as punished, with the number entered as convicted in Statement 4. It is necessary to note cases such as those in which fulfilment of contract is ordered under Act XIII of 1899 in a foot-note. As regards persons whose cases were referred for higher punishment, or for confirmation of sentence, the punishment, if any, sanctioned by the higher Court should be entered against such higher Court, and not against the Court making the reference.

E. H. BLAKESLEY,
Commissioner and Sessions Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 21.—Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in criminal cases in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1900.

TRINUNALS	NUMBER OF PERSONS.												REMARKS.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.	Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
APPEALS.													
To District Magistrates	126	...	49	49	...	1	22	4	...	...	1	...	
" Courts of Sessions	178	...	...	131	...	27	12	...	...	...	8	...	
" Superior Courts { by persons convicted . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Government from judgments of acquittal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	304	...	49	180	...	28	34	4	...	...	9	...	
REVISION.													
By District Magistrates	14	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
" Courts of Sessions	24	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...
" Superior Courts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	38	...	13	19	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	342	...	62	199	...	28	34	4	4	3	9	7-90	

NOTES.—Column 2.—Total of columns 3 to 12. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year, if not decided. The words "Applicants for revision" in the heading of this column should be left to include only *arrested persons* on whose behalf an application for revision is made, or such steps are taken on behalf of a complainant, the fact should be noted with the number of complainants concerned in the column of Remarks. In the column of Remarks, the accused persons against whom the application is made, though not appearing in this column, will fall into their proper places in columns 3 to 13 according to the result of such application. This note is held to apply also to cases dealt with by the High Court, on review of returns.

Column 5.—Appeals dismissed under section 423, C. P. C. should be entered in this column. Column 9.—Orders of discharge set aside by a Superior Court under section 436 of C. P. C. should be entered in this column.

Column 10.—When a sentence is reversed or proceedings are quashed on appeal and a new trial or further enquiry is at the same time ordered, the Appellate Court should not fill in column 8 as well as column 10, or column 9 as well as column 10, in each case respectively, but should make the entry in column 10 only.

Column 12.—Duration of appeals, applications for revision or reference should be calculated thus—

(1) Appeals—from date of receipt in Office of the petition of appeal;
(2) Applications for revision—from the date of application;
(3) Cases dealt with by the Court otherwise than on application—from the date of the order calling for the records; and
(4) Cases sent to the High Court for Lower Courts for revision—from the date of the letter from the Court making the reference.

General.—Persons whose appeals were rejected under section 421, C. P. C., should be entered in column 4, in which should also be included applicants for revision whose cases the Courts have refused to submit to the High Court. In columns 5 to 10 should be shown, opposite the sub-heads for Magistrates of District and Courts of Sessions, persons whose cases were disposed of by those Courts, without reference to the High Court, and in column 11 all persons whose cases these Courts referred to the High Court.

E. H. BLAKESLEY
Commissioner and Sessions Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 6 A—(Criminal).

No. 21 A.—Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in criminal cases in the High Court for Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1900.

TRIALS.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.										REMARKS.
	Total number of appellants or applicants for revision before the Court.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Pending trial.	
APPEALS.											
High Court	115	...	2	91	...	15	6	...	...	1	
MISCELLANEOUS CRIMINAL APPLICATIONS.											
High Court	15	...	6	1	...	...	4	...	2	2	

R. M. KING,

First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General,
Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 7—(Civil).

Referred to in Section II.
 No. 22.—Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1900.

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	SUITS FOR MONEY OR MOVABLE PROPERTY.										REVENUE SUITS.										TITLE AND OTHER SUITS.										REMARKS.									
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work, and materials.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Movable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Other suits for money or movables not already mentioned.	Arrears of rent with or without effectment or cancellation of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts, or on account of illegal retail, or other cause.	For pattas or kabulyats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.	Suits for immovable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the special Relief Act for real property, including preemption, foreclosure, etc.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.		Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under section 201, Act X of 1885 (also Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39		
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																																								
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																																								
Unpaid Tribunals	440	98	310	58	1	...	45	9	2	1	170	13	...	...	20	50	...	...	72	1	...	39	30	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	907
Paid Sub-Judges, 2nd and 1st class	458	139	310	58	1	...	45	9	2	1	170	13	...	...	20	50	...	...	72	1	...	39	30	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,171
Small Cause Courts	2,829	638	638	1	40	55	93	2	4,102		
TOTAL	3,733	768	1,304	59	41	55	138	27	2	1	170	13	...	...	20	50	...	...	72	1	...	38	30	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,570

NOTES.—Column 28.—Applications under section 285 of the Indian Contract Act of 1872 should be entered in this column.
 Column 29.—Only suits brought under Chapter XXXIII of the Civil Procedure Code should be entered as "Interpleader suits" in this column. Cases under section 378, Civil Procedure Code, should be entered in Judicial Statement 9, Part II, as Miscellaneous.
 Column 30.—Uncontested probate cases are not to be entered as suits in this column, but as Miscellaneous Cases.
 Column 31.—Uncontested probate cases are not to be entered as suits in this column, but as Miscellaneous Cases.
 Column 32.—Applications under sections 523 and 525 of the Civil Procedure Code and claims under section 331 should be entered as suits in this column.
 Column 33.—Applications under sections 523 and 525 of the Civil Procedure Code and claims under section 331 should be entered as suits in this column.
 General.—In Statements VII, VIII, and IX only those suits that have been registered should be shown. If the plaint is returned or rejected before registration, it should not find entry in the statements. If an appeal against an order rejecting a registered plaint is granted, the plaint should be shown over again in the statements.

Referred to in Section II.

Judicial Statement No. 8—(Civil).

No. 23.—Statement showing the number and value of suits instituted in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1900.

COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.	NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED IN THE DIFFERENT COURTS.										TOTAL VALUE OF SUITS.		REMARKS.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which not being estimated in money.	Total value of suits.	Total value of suits.	Total value of suits.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.													
I.—CIVIL COURTS.													
Unpaid Tribunals	196	525	170	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Judges, 2nd and 1st class	143	571	260	363	81	45	5	3	...	...	...	...	...
Small Cause Courts	931	2,046	660	555	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,270	3,142	1,080	934	81	45	5	3	...	5,17,986	...	...	...

E. H. BLAKESLEY,
 Commissioner and District Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

Referred to in Section II.

Judicial Statement No. 9—(Civil).

No. 24.—Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1900.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.		REMARKS.
				WITHOUT CONTEST.				ON REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.		WITH CONTEST.		Contested.	Uncontested.					
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed <i>ex-parte</i> .	Dismissed <i>ex-parte</i> .	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.							
1	3	3	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																		
Unpaid Tribunals	963	...	165	195	328	74	21	2	...	43	17	118	3	54.38	22.04			
Paid Sub-Judges, 2nd and 1st class .	1,900	8	231	182	502	174	48	35	3	236	65	416	190	...	...	
Small Cause Courts	4,586	...	802	291	1,555	725	3	88	17	444	88	573	9	42.92	24.87			
Chief Courts of Districts	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	87.00	...	
TOTAL .	7,452	8	1,198	668	2,385	973	72	125	20	724	170	1,109	202	90.53	27.93			

NOTES.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 13. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided. The number of cases pending from the preceding year should be noted in the column of remarks, and when deducted from the total in column 2, should leave a balance corresponding with the total of column 38 of Statement VII. If after deducting the arrears shown at the end of the previous year the balance does not agree with the figures in column 38 of Statement VII, the difference should be explained.

Column 6.—When under section 102, Civil Procedure Code, a decree is wholly or partially made in favour of an absent plaintiff on the admission of the defendant, the case should be entered in this column. Column 8.—A case in which defendant appears, but a plaintiff does not, and defendant does not confess judgment and the case is thereupon dismissed, the case should be entered in this column. Column 10.—A case in which the average duration of suits, the date of their presentation of the plaint shall be considered as the date of institution. With regard to applications to execute decrees, the date of their presentation should alone be considered. In calculating average durations the time that the suit has been actually pending in the particular Court should alone be calculated. The interval should be omitted during which an application for review which has been granted, or an appeal in which an order of remand has been passed, been pending in the Superior Court. Revived suits are to be treated as if newly instituted on revival.

E. H. BLAKESLEY,

Commissioner and District Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

Referred to in Section II.

Judicial Statement No. 9—(Civil).

No. 24(a).—Statement showing the general result of the trial of the Civil and Revenue cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1900.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES (JUDICIAL).

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF											REMARKS.		
		Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	WITHOUT CONTEST.				ON REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.			WITH CONTEST.				
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed <i>ex-parte</i> .	Dismissed <i>ex-parte</i> .	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															
I.—CIVIL COURTS.															
Unpaid Tribunals	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	30-00	
Paid Sub-Judges, 2nd and 1st class	117	...	19	9	4	2	12	...	...	32	21	18	7	...	
Small Cause Courts	51	...	5	6	2	1	2	...	...	17	13	5	5	30-19	
Chief Courts of Districts	56	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	25	2	25	8	38-52	
Total	227	...	28	15	6	3	15	...	...	75	37	48	20	42-89	

NOTE.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 13. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

General.—(1) Cases under section 273, Civil Procedure Code, should be treated as Miscellaneous Judicial cases.

(2) The classes of applications dealt with by Appellate Courts only and specified in the note to Judicial Statement 10, Part 2, should not be shown in this Statement.

* Includes cases instituted under Succession Certificate Act VII of 1889.

E. H. BLAKESLEY,

Commissioner and District Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

Referred to in Section II.

Judicial Statement No. 10—(Civil).

No. 25.—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1900.

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

CLASS OF COURT.	Total number of appeals before the Court.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decision confirmed, section 561, C. F. C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD <i>ex-parte</i> .				CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1892.	REMARKS.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
Appeals from Original Decrees.																	
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																	
Sub-Judges exercising Appellate powers	70	...	...	9	2	1	2	...	24	10	4	1	17	15	139-92	...	
Chief Appellate Court of Districts	80	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	62	2	5	3	6	...	156-73	5	
TOTAL	150	...	...	11	2	1	2	...	86	12	9	4	23	15	149-71	5	

NOTE.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided. This column should also include appeals pending from the preceding year, the number of such being noted in the column of remarks.

Referred to in Section II.

Judicial Statement No. 10—(Civil).

No. 25(a).—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1900.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS (JUDICIAL) CASES BEFORE APPELLATE COURTS.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 581, C. P. C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD <i>ex-parte</i> .						CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Objections under section 581, Act XIV of 1882.	REMARKS.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																			
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																			
Sub-Judges exercising Appellate powers	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	38-00	...		
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	29	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	19	...	2	...	7	2	130-18	...		
TOTAL	33	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	20	...	2	...	7	2	116-00	...		

NOTE.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided. This column should also include not only appeals from orders under section 558 of the Code of Civil Procedure, but also appeals in miscellaneous judicial cases, i.e., the cases entered in Judicial Statement IX, Part II, and the following classes of applications under the Civil Procedure Code which are dealt with by Appellate Courts only, viz:—

- (1) Application to an Appellate Court to withdraw or transfer an appeal, section 25.
- (2) Applications for admission or re-hearing of an appeal, sections 568, 569.
- (3) Applications for leave to appeal as a pauper, section 592.
- (4) Applications for review of judgment, section 625.

E. H. BLAKESLEY,

Commissioner and District Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 10 A—(Civil).

No. 25B.—Statement showing the business of the High Court for Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1900.

CLASS OF CASES.	Total number of appeals or miscellaneous applications before the Court.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Rejected as based upon insufficient grounds.	Judgment or order confirmed.	Judgment or order modified.	Judgment or order reversed.	Case remanded.	Pending.	Of these pending more than 3 months.	Objections under Section 501 of Act XIV of 1892.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
APPEALS.	16	...	...	5	4	...	5	1	1	...	...
High Court												
MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL APPLICATIONS.	65	...	1	58	...	1	...	3	2	...	...
High Court												

R. M. KING,

First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General,
Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 11—(Civil).
in the year 1900.

APPENDICES TO THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE																						
CLASS OF COURTS.		NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS										REMARKS.										
1	2	APPLICATIONS DISPOSED OF				7	8	9	10	11	ON WHICH MOVABLE PROPERTY		ON WHICH IMMOVABLE PROPERTY				ON WHICH POSSESSION WAS GIVEN		19	20	21.	22
		3	4	5	6						12	13	14	15	16	17	18					
		Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Courts.	By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.	Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released under section 276.	Was dealt with under sections 305, or 322, or 326, Act XIV of 1892.	Was attached, but subsequently released under section 276.	Of moveables.	Of immovables.	On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding columns.
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																						
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																						
Unpaid Tribunals		908	5	47	184	435	247	0	1,074	1	5	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Judges, 2nd and 1st class		2,513	40	344	714	810	596	153	69,637	2	47	64	129	...	3	62	8	108	6	2	...	160
Small Cause Courts		5,803	144	435	1,030	2,025	252	30,050	2	5	25	50	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total		9,224	189	878	2,928	3,320	410	1,02,621	5	9	77	172	120	3	02	8	109	6	2	...	...	...
Note.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 7.																						

NOTE.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 7.

E. H. BLAKESLEY,
Commissioner and District Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

Referred to in Section II.

Judicial Statement No. 12—(Civil).

No. 27.—Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of 1877, in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1900.

CLASS OF COURT.	APPLICATIONS FOR A DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.										AMOUNT OF CREDITORS' CLAIMS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR.		GROSS AMOUNT OF INSOLVENTS' ASSETS REALIZED AND DISBURSED.		REMARKS.	
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, etc.	GRANTED.		REJECTED.				Pending at the close of the year.	Number of insolvents discharged during the year under section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers in which Proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.		Disbursed during the year.
			A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade	19	...	5	...	11	...	...	3	11	5	...	R a. p.	R	R a. p.	
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Courts of Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	19	...	5	...	11	...	...	3	11	5	...	...	1,067	9,631 14 0	

NOTES.—Column 1, Sub-head "Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts"—Specially empowered under section 350, Act X of 1877.

Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 9. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

Column 3.—Applications struck off for default or otherwise not prosecuted should be entered in this column.

E. H. BLAKESLEY,

Commissioner and District Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

Referred to in section II.

Judicial Statement No. 13—(Civil and Criminal).

No. 28.—Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1900.

CLASSES OF COURTS IN WHICH JURORS OR ASSESSORS ARE EMPLOYED, DISTINGUISHING CRIMINAL FROM CIVIL COURTS.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried with Assessors.	JURY TRIALS.				ASSESSORS' TRIALS.				REMARKS.
				Cases in which the JURY did not approve of the verdict.		NUMBER OF PERSON OF THE VERDICT IN RESPECT TO WHOM THE JUDGE DISAPPROVED.	Number of cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH JUDGE DIFFERED FROM				
				Wholly.	Partially.			One Assessor.	Both Assessors.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—CIVIL COURTS.												
Chief Courts of Districts (or officer specially empowered) acting under Act X of 1870.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Whose cases he referred under section 263, C. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under section 263, C. P. C.	...	...
II.—CRIMINAL COURTS.												
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, C. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Courts of Session	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Court, Original (Criminal) Jurisdiction.	2	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...
TOTAL	2	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...

NOTES.—Columns 4.—The figures given in this column should agree with the totals of columns 10, 11 and 12. Cases in which, owing to the accused having pleaded guilty, or for other causes, the opinions of the Assessors are not taken, should be entered in columns 4, 10, 11 or 12.

Column 13.—Note in what classes of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.

E. H. BLAKESLEY,

Commissioner and District and Sessions Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

Referred to in Section II.---Protection.
Registration.

[illegible]

TABLE 1.

Referred to in Section II.—Protection.
Municipalities.

No. 30.—*Population and Constitution of the Municipalities in Ajmer-Merwara during the official year 1900-1901.*

NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.	Number of Municipalities.	Population within Municipal limits according to census of 1901.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.							
			Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	TOTAL.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans.	Natives.
Ajmer	1	73,830	...	5	17	22	14*	5*	7*	12*
Beawar	1	21,928	...	5	15	20	4	15	1†	18†
Kekri	1	7,058	...	9	...	9	2	7	...	9
TOTAL	3	1,02,820	...	19	32	51	20	27	8	39

* There were four vacancies.
By virtue of his election as Chairman under section 18 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation, 1850, a non-member became an additional member under section 24 *ibid*.
† One vacancy.

E. H. BLAKESLEY,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

TABLE 2.

Referred to in Section II.—Protection.
Municipalities

No. 31.—*Income (in Rupees) of the Municipalities in Ajmer-Merwara during the official year 1900-1901.*

HEADS OF INCOME.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.			TOTAL.
	Ajmer.	Beawar.	Kekri.	
OPENING BALANCE	R 14,468	R 19,853	R 9,324	R 43,645
MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES—				
<i>Octroi—</i>				
Class I.—Articles of food or drink for men or animals	74,904	28,723	6,207	1,09,694
II.—Animals for slaughter	5,682	538	...	6,220
III.—Fuel, lighting, and washing	6,910	3,155	1,492	11,557
IV.—Building materials	1,155	353	81	1,589
V.—Drugs, gums, and spices	2,924	3,138	974	7,036
VI.—Tobacco	3,942	4,471	144	8,557
VII.—Cloth	22,038	2,787	239	25,063
VIII.—Metals	10,750	1,916	286	12,952
IX.—Miscellaneous	843	2,293	9	3,145
TOTAL	1,29,209	47,374	9,431	1,86,013
Tax on houses and lands . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" animals and vehicles . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" professions and trades . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Tolls (on roads and ferries) . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Water rate . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Lighting rate . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates) . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Other taxes . . . . .	...	...	...	...
TOTAL MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES . . . . .	...	...	...	...
REALISATION UNDER SPECIAL ACTS—				
From pounds	869	100	196	1,165
" hackney carriages	176	...	...	176
" licenses for the sale of spirits and drugs . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" other sources . . . . .	...	65	...	65
TOTAL	1,045	165	196	1,406

No. 51.—Income (in Rupees) of the Municipalities in Ajmer-Merwara during the official year 1900-1901—concluded.

HEADS OF INCOME.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.			TOTAL.
	Ajmer.	Beawar.	Kekri.	
REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS APART FROM TAXATION—	R	R	R	R
Rents of lands, houses, sarais, dak bungalows, etc.	4,526	1,139	1,556	7,221
Sale-proceeds of lands and produce of lands, etc.	7,884	1,163	80	9,127
Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates)	9,357	...	...	9,357
Fees and revenue from educational institutions . . .	...	...	...	...
" " medical . . . . .	...	76	198	274
" " markets and slaughter-houses	2,471	...	...	2,471
" " refund . . . . .	...	...	6	6
Other fees	263	...	...	263
Fines under Municipal and other Acts	615	452	86	1,153
Interest of Investments—				
For general purposes	75	300	...	375
" educational purposes . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" medical purposes . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Premium on loans . . . . .	...	...	60	60
TOTAL	25,191	3,130	1,986	30,307
GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS (FOR GENERAL AND SPECIAL PURPOSES)—				
From Government—				
For general purposes . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" educational purposes . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" medical purposes . . . . .	...	...	...	...
From Local Funds—				
For general purposes . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" educational purposes . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" medical purposes . . . . .	...	...	...	...
From other sources—				
For general purposes . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" educational purposes . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" medical purposes . . . . .	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . . . .	...	...	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS—				
Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals	1,078	...	...	1,078
Other items	11,702	74	98	11,874
TOTAL	12,780	74	98	12,952
EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT—				
Sale-proceeds of Government securities and withdrawals from savings bank	8,786	...	...	8,786
Loans—				
From Government . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Raised in the market from private individuals . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Realisations of sinking fund for repayment of loans . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Advances—				
Permanent . . . . .	...	100	...	100
Other	646	...	...	646
Deposits	502	...	...	502
TOTAL	9,934	100	...	10,034
TOTAL INCOME, EXCLUDING OPENING BALANCE	1,78,158	50,843	11,711	2,40,712
TOTAL INCOME, INCLUDING OPENING BALANCE	1,92,626	70,696	21,035	2,84,357
INCIDENCE OF TAXATION (MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES) PER HEAD OF POPULATION	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
INCIDENCE OF INCOME (EXCLUDING OPENING BALANCE) PER HEAD OF POPULATION	0 13 10	1 1 11	1 1 6	...
	1 9 8	2 5 1	1 10 6	...

E. H. BLAKESLEY,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

Referred to in Section II.

TABLE 3.

No. 32.—Expenditure (in Rupees) of the Municipalities in Ajmer-Merwara during the official year 1900-1901.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.			TOTAL.
	Ajmer.	Berwar.	Kekri.	
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND COLLECTION CHARGES—	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
General administration (office establishment ; inspection ; honorary magistrates' establishments, etc.).	23,871	3,506	120	27,497
Collection of taxes including bonded warehouses (establishment ; purchase of account books, paper, and money boxes ; repairs to outposts, etc.).	3,328	2,069	1,513	6,910
Collection of Tolls on roads and ferries . . .	...	...	...	...
Survey of land . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Refunds	32,929	22,851	1,717	57,500
Pensions and gratuities . . . . .	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	60,128	28,429	3,350	91,907
PUBLIC SAFETY—				
Fire (establishment ; purchase of fire engines and buckets ; repairs, etc.).	628	71	...	699
Lighting (establishment ; purchase of lamps and oil ; repairs, etc.).	4,326	977	395	5,698
Police (establishment ; purchase of clothing and lanterns, etc. ; repairs to outposts, etc.).	15,872	5,248	1,366	22,481
Rewards for the destruction of wild animals and snakes.	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	20,826	6,291	1,761	28,878
PUBLIC HEALTH AND CONVENIENCE—				
<i>Water-supply—</i>				
Capital outlay . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Establishment, repairs, etc.	10,269	32	277	10,578
<i>Drainage—</i>				
Capital outlay . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Establishment, repairs, etc.	19	42	50	111
Conservancy (including road-cleaning and watering) and latrines.	37,228	7,709	649	45,586
Hospitals and Dispensaries	2,720	1,934	598	5,252
Vaccination	582	120	...	702
Markets and slaughter-houses	387	...	...	367
Pounds	424	...	92	516
Dak Bungalows and Sarais . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Arboriculture, public gardens, experimental cultivation.	4,659	1,084	780	6,723
Registration of Births and Deaths	58	...	29	87
<i>Public Works—</i>				
Establishments	813	363	...	1,176
Buildings	186	231	203	620
Roads	8,410	345	191	8,946
Planting and maintenance of trees . . . .	...	251	...	251
TOTAL PUBLIC HEALTH AND CONVENIENCE .	65,935	12,111	2,869	80,915
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—				
Schools and Colleges	5,357	1,286	970	7,563
Contributions . . . . .	...	3,693	190	3,883
Libraries, museums, menageries, etc. . . .	...	471	50	521
TOTAL .	5,357	5,400	1,210	11,967

No. 32.—*Expenditure (in Rupees) of the Municipalities in Ajmer-Merwara during the official year 1900-1901—concluded.*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.			TOTAL.
	Ajmer.	Beawar.	Kekri.	
	R	R	R	R
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR GENERAL PURPOSES . . .	...	...	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS—				
Interest on loans—				
Interest due on account of years previous to year of report.	...	...	...	...
Interest due on account of year of report . . .	13,086	...	...	13,086
Discount . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Actual cost of works done for private individuals	1,142	...	...	1,142
Miscellaneous charges	7,037	1,388	2,454	10,879
TOTAL	21,265	1,388	2,454	25,107
EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT—				
Investments—				
In securities (other than for sinking funds) . . .	...	...	...	...
In savings bank . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Payments to sinking fund . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Repayment of loans	11,519	...	...	11,519
Advances—				
Permanent . . . . .	...	50	...	50
Other	385	...	...	385
Deposits	583	...	...	583
TOTAL EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT	12,487	50	...	12,537
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,85,998	53,669	11,644	2,51,311
CLOSING BALANCE	6,628	17,027	9,391	33,046
GRAND TOTAL	1,92,626	70,696	21,035	2,84,357

TABLE 4.

Referred to in Section II.

No. 33.—*Name of each Municipality in Ajmer-Merwara containing a Population of 10,000 and above, with the Income and Expenditure (in Rupees), for the official year 1900-1901.*

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	Population (Census of 1901).	Income (excluding Opening Balance).	Expenditure.
		R	R
Ajmer	73,839	1,78,159	1,85,998
Beawar	21,923	50,813	53,669

E. H. BLAKESLEY,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

Referred to in Section III.

FORM A.—I.

No. 34.—Total acreage for the Fusli (Agricultural year) ending 30th June 1901.

	AJMER.				MERWARA.	TOTAL.
	Khalsa village.	Minor Indimrar.	Jagir.	Large Indimrar.		
	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.
1. Area according to professional survey	3,53,810	21,045	1,30,604	7,98,478	3,75,762	16,93,729
2. Deduct— { (a) Feudatory and Tributary States . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ (b) Area for which no returns exist	25,404	417	12,400	6,60,110	879	6,92,334
3. Net area by professional survey	3,33,415	20,574	1,27,204	7,98,478	3,74,903	16,54,574
*4. Corresponding area by village papers	3,33,387	20,574	1,27,234	1,38,368	3,74,965	9,94,468

FORM A.—2.

* Classification of area shown in column 4 of Form A.—1.

	AJMER.				MERWARA.	TOTAL.
	Khalsa.	Minor Indimrar.	Jagir.	Large Indimrar.		
	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.
1. Forests	12,898	685	4,086	...	71,391	89,060
2. Not available for cultivation	94,496	12,371	36,209	...	2,09,568	3,52,644
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	56,410	781	24,085	...	10,522	91,788
4. Current fallows	67,687	1,937	31,537	...	20,681	1,21,842
5. Net area cropped during the year	1,01,898	4,800	31,287	1,38,368	62,593	3,30,154
6. Irrigated during the year from—	(a) Government canals . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Private canals . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Tanks	7,514	122	1,342	7,320	8,249
	(d) Wells	14,154	606	5,142	4,170	13,879
	(e) Other sources . . . . .	...	...	...	23	23
TOTAL AREA IRRIGATED		21,668	728	6,484	11,490	22,151
7. Crops irrigated.	(a) Wheat	8,464	173	595	8,370	4,164
	(b) Other cereals and pulses	19,057	301	6,014	25,056	17,764
	(c) Miscellaneous food crops	3,297	610	728	18,187	1,930
	(d) Ditto non-food crops	4,914	180	1,387	6,027	1,514

E. H. BLAKESLEY,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

Referred to in Section III. No 35.—Form A.—3.—Acreage under crops for the Agricultural year ending 30th June 1901

		AJMER DISTRICT.				MERWARA DISTRICT.	TOTAL.
		Khalsa Village.	Jagir.	Minor Istimrar.	Large Istimrar.		
Cereals and Pulses .	1. Rice	62	2	...	...	356	420
	2. Wheat	3,596	642	173	9,751	5,000	19,162
	3. Barley	15,699	5,112	1,136	26,250	19,071	67,268
	4. Cholum or jawar (millet) . .	16,288	4,137	299	18,239	4,197	43,160
	5. Chambu or bajra (millet) . .	20,072	6,740	1,669	3,054	7,130	38,665
	6. Ragi or mandua	10	6	...	...	152	168
	7. Maize	13,061	3,239	377	24,681	27,756	69,114
	8. Gram (pulse)	11,656	4,024	537	2,771	3,955	22,943
	9. Other food grains, including pulses .	11,743	6,105	646	11,146	4,240	33,880
Oilseeds .	10. Linseed	37	...	...	...	...	37
	11. Til or jinjili	9,558	1,847	91	24,580	2,722	38,798
	12. Others	6	1	6	...	1,788	1,801
	13. Condiments and spices . . .	770	125	4	...	103	1,002
Sugar .	14. Sugarcane	41	12	5	...	...	58
	15. Others . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fibres .	16. Cotton	8,209	2,071	223	20,750	3,280	34,533
	17. Jute . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	18. Others . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyes .	19. Indigo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20. Others . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and Narcotics .	21. Opium	24	14	...	36	2,513	2,587
	22. Coffee . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	23. Tea . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24. Tobacco	2	...	1	...	21	24
	25. Cinchona . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26. Indian hemp . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	27. Others . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	28. Fodder crops	34	38	1	420	124	617
	29. Orchards and garden produce .	91	...	...	...	50	141
	30. Miscellaneous crops. { Food	2,117	318	174	7,090	774	10,473
	{ Non-food	799	120	...	1,820	141	2,880
31. TOTAL .		113,875	34,553	5,342	150,588	83,373	387,731
32. Area cropped more than once .		11,979	3,266	542	12,220	20,570	48,577
33. (31—32) Net area cropped during the year		101,896	31,287	4,800	138,368	62,803	339,154

E. H. BLAKESLEY,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

Referred to in Section III. No. 36.—Form A.—1.—Live-stock, etc., in the Ajmer-Merwara District during the Agricultural year ending 30th June 1900.

	AJMER.				MERWARA.	TOTAL.
	Khalsa villages.	Jaglr.	Minor latimdar.	Large latimdar.		
1. Bulls and bullocks	23,026	8,403	1,185	24,892	6,859	61,390
2. Cows	26,935	7,670	1,144	21,211	3,273	69,233
3. Male buffaloes	1,510	307	95	741	60	2,731
4. Cow buffaloes	8,901	2,933	266	7,030	1,952	21,142
5. Young stock (calves and buffaloes)	6,803	1,466	639	9,034	3,039	21,046
6. Sheep	55,604	10,130	3,041	68,546	20,621	161,395
7. Goats	33,688	7,165	2,325	36,396	39,312	118,906
8. Horses and ponies	703	215	29	1,334	155	2,436
9. Mules and Donkeys	2,925	829	160	1,491	633	5,029
10. Camels	184	61	509	721	239	1,717
11. Ploughs	9,493	414	533	11,205	7,737	33,669
12. Carts	3,307	915	81	3,895	1,179	9,467

E. H. BLAKESLEY,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

Referred to in Section III.

FORM C.

No. 37.—Incidence of the land revenue on area and population in the year ending 30th June 1898.

NATURE OF TENURE.		Total area by survey less fencibles, [Table A-1 (1) minus Table A-1 (2a)].	Deduct.		BALANCE, THAT IS, FULLY ASSESSED AREA FOR WHICH RETURNS ARE AVAILABLE.		Total land revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).	Population of district (column 3).	Land revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land revenue assessed on fully assessed area [column 1 (a)].	INCIDENCE PER ACRE OF LAND REVENUE (COLUMN 9) ON FULLY ASSESSED AREA (COLUMN 1).		Population of fully assessed area.	Land revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	TOWNS OF OVER 10,000 INHABITANTS.	
District.	Nature of Tenure.		(1) Area not fully assessed.	(2) Area for which the returns so far as required for this table are not available.	Total.	Cultivated.					For total area.	For cultivated area.			Number of Towns.	Aggregate population.
Ajmer	1	3	3 (a)	3 (b)	4 (a)	4 (b)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Rs	No.	Rs a. p.	Rs	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	No.	Rs a. p.	No.	No.
		3,58,819	2,16,853	25,470	1,16,496	1,08,745	1,79,364	...	...	1,79,169	1 8 8	1 10 5	1,77,890	1 0 2	2	90,553
		7,98,478	...	...	7,98,478	1,64,808	1,10,572	...	...	1,10,572	0 2 5	0 10 9	1,90,212	0 9 4	...	...
Marwara		21,045	15,927	471	4,617	4,114	4,163	...	...	4,163	0 14 4	1 0 2	6,570	0 10 2	...	...
		1,39,604	1,27,204	12,400	...	...	...	4,22,359	0 11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		3,75,782	2,95,823	879	79,080	77,598	1,49,652	1,19,999	1 3 11	1,48,622	1 14 1	1 14 8	1,19,999	1 3 9	1	20,953
	
TOTAL		16,98,728	6,56,807	39,220	9,98,701	3,55,260	4,43,751	5,42,353	0 13 1	4,42,526	0 7 1	1 3 11	4,94,671	0 14 4	3	1,11,506

Column 1.—The varieties of tenures should be included, as far as possible, under one or other of the following, namely: (1) raiyatwari, (2) zamindari and village communities (temporarily settled), and (3) zamindari (permanently settled). Column 3 (a).—Areas reserved for the use of the Government, or held at privileged rates should be deducted, but the deduction need not be made where the areas in question are in any case less than an entire village and where there is any difficulty in estimating the corresponding population (column 11). In the Madras and Bombay returns all land on which a full assessment has not been leviable during the year should be classed for the purposes of this column as "area not fully assessed." Areas shall not be entered in this column merely because the assessment due from them has been suspended or remitted on account of short crops, etc.

Column 4 (b) will be equal to column 4 (a) after deducting current fallows. In Madras and the Presidency proper of Bombay the occupied area may be taken as equivalent to the cultivated area.

Column 5.—Where land revenue includes the zamindar's share, the net receipts should be entered, and the return should show the payments due by the zamindars to Government, not those due by raiyats to the zamindars. The actual realisable demand for the year should be entered, after excluding arrears for past years. Sums remitted on account of unoccupied lands, short crops, etc., should be excluded. Land revenue in this column includes Miscellaneous Land Revenue.

Column 9 will be column 8 divided by column 4 (a). Column 10 will be column 8 divided by column 4 (b).

Note.—The population taken is that of the Census of 1891.

E. H. BLAKESLEY,
Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara.

Referred to in Section III.]

TABLE D.

No. 38. — *Varieties of Tenure held directly from Government during the year ending 30th June 1899.*

NATURE OF TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	No.	No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.	R a. p.
1. REVENUE-PAYERS PAYING MORE THAN Rs. 50,000 REVENUE—						
(a) Individuals under law of primogeniture . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Village communities . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. REVENUE-PAYERS PAYING FROM Rs. 50,000 TO Rs. 5,000 REVENUE—						
(a) Individuals under law of primogeniture	7	116	7	4,05,539	57,934.14	6,543 6 0
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Village communities . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. REVENUE-PAYERS PAYING FROM Rs. 5,000 TO Rs. 100 REVENUE—						
(a) Individuals under law of primogeniture	52	103	54	3,89,519	7,490.75	1,244 8 7
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law	6	6	3,649	20,574	3,429.00	693 14 7
(c) Village communities . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. REVENUE-PAYERS PAYING LESS THAN Rs. 100 REVENUE—						
(a) Individuals under law of primogeniture	1	1	1	3,420	3,420	51 8 9
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Village communities	468	468	62,590	7,08,324	1,768.75	760 8 6
5. PEASANT PROPRIETORS PAYING SEPARATELY (KHALSA) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. HOLDERS OF WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY { In perpetuity	178	178	12,339	1,47,846	770.81	...
REVENUE-FREE TENURE. { For life or lives	63	63	1,682	18,806	295.33	...
7. LAND-OWNERS WHO HAVE REDEEMED THE REVENUE . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. PURCHASE OF WASTE LAND . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. OTHERS . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	775	935	80,322	16,93,728	2,185.45	...

Referred to in Section III.]

TABLE E.

No. 39.—*Register of Transfers of Landed Property during the year ending 30th June 1901.*

DISTRICT AND CLASS OF TENURES.	NUMBER OF TRANSFERS.		TOTAL AREA TRANSFERRED.	
	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
1	2	3	4	5
AJMER DISTRICT.				
Proprietors—				
Revenue-paying . . . . .	...	594	...	2,358
Wholly or partly revenue-free . . . . .	...	103	...	1,804
MERWARA DISTRICT.				
Proprietors—				
Revenue-paying	1	486	1	343
Wholly or partly revenue-free . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Total of each class of Tenure—				
Revenue paying	1	1,030	1	2,696
Wholly or partly revenue-free . . . . .	...	103	...	1,804
GRAND TOTAL	1	1,133	1	4,500

E. H. BLAKESLEY,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

Referred to in Section IV.—Revenue and Finance. No. 40.—Land Revenue of the Ajmer and Merwara Districts for the year 1900-1901.

Description of Revenue.	Demand for 1900-1901.			Realized during the year.			Detail of Balances and how adjusted.						Outstanding Balances.			Remarks.	
	Balance of previous years.	Demand for current year.	Total demand.	On account of current year.	On account of previous years.	Total.	Balance at end of year.			Remissions.			On account of current year.	On account of previous years.	Total.		
							On account of current year.	On account of previous years.	Total.	On account of current year.	On account of previous years.	Total.					
AJMER Land Revenue.	Khalsa	6,394	18,118	24,512	17,455	5,702	23,157	663	692	1,355	663	692	1,355	
	Fixed	53,892	96,134	1,49,026	49,519	3,419	52,938	46,615	49,473	96,088	...	...	...	46,615	49,473	96,088
	TOTAL	59,286	1,14,252	1,73,538	66,974	9,121	76,095	47,278	50,165	97,443	...	...	...	47,278	50,165	97,443
	Trust land	2,074	2,470	4,544	824	...	824	1,646	2,074	3,720	...	...	...	1,646	2,074	3,720
MERWARA Land Revenue.	Jatimrar	33,289	1,14,735	1,48,024	79,160	16,463	95,623	35,575	16,826	52,401	35,575	16,826	52,401	
	TOTAL	94,649	2,31,457	3,26,106	1,46,958	25,584	1,72,542	84,499	69,065	1,53,564	...	...	...	84,499	69,065	1,53,564
	Khalsa	1,14,023	1,01,546	2,15,569	49,682	...	49,682	51,864	1,14,023	1,65,887	...	...	...	51,864	1,14,023	1,65,887
	Trust land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AJMER Water Revenue.	TOTAL	1,14,023	1,01,546	2,15,569	49,682	...	49,682	51,864	1,14,023	1,65,887	51,864	1,14,023	1,65,887	
	Khalsa	2,08,672	3,33,003	5,41,675	1,96,640	25,584	2,22,224	1,36,363	1,83,088	3,19,451	...	...	...	1,36,363	1,83,088	3,19,451
	Trust land	16,552	22,830	39,382	18,146	4,654	22,800	4,684	11,898	16,582	...	...	...	4,684	11,898	16,582
	TOTAL	1,265	1,271	2,536	1,138	766	1,904	133	499	632	...	...	...	133	499	632
MERWARA Water Revenue.	Khalsa	17,817	24,101	41,918	19,284	5,420	24,704	4,817	12,397	17,214	4,817	12,397	17,214	
	Trust land	23,296	25,330	48,626	15,697	...	15,697	9,633	23,296	32,929	...	...	...	9,633	23,296	32,929
	TOTAL	23,296	25,330	48,626	15,697	...	15,697	9,633	23,296	32,929	...	...	...	9,633	23,296	32,929
	Khalsa	41,113	49,431	90,544	34,981	5,420	40,401	14,450	35,693	50,143	...	...	...	14,450	35,693	50,143
AJMER Miscellaneous.	TOTAL	620	4,289	4,909	4,232	...	4,232	57	620	677	57	620	677	
	Trust land	229	252	481	134	...	134	118	229	347	...	...	...	118	229	347
	TOTAL	849	4,541	5,390	4,366	...	4,366	175	849	1,024	...	...	...	175	849	1,024
	GRAND TOTAL	2,50,634	3,86,975	6,37,609	2,35,987	31,004	2,66,991	1,50,988	2,19,630	3,70,618	...	...	...	1,50,988	2,19,630	3,70,618

E. H. BLAKESLEY,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

IMPERIAL FORM 1.
No. 41.—Excise Revenue and Net Revenue of 1900-1901.

Referred to in Section IV.

DETAIL OF GROSS RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR BY DISTRICTS FROM

District.	DETAIL OF GROSS RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR 1911-12																												
	SPIRITS MANUFACTURED IN INDIA PAYING DUTY AT HIGHER RATES THAN ORDINARY COUNTRY SPIRITS.				COUNTRY SPIRITS AND FERMENTED LIQUORS.				OPUM AND ITS PREPARATIONS, INCLUDING POPPY-HEADS.				DRUGS, OTHER THAN OPUM.						FINES, FORFEITURES, AND MISCELLANEOUS.				REMARKS.						
	Duty.	License fees.	Total.	Duty.	License fees.	Total.	Duty.	License fees.	Total.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	License fees.	Warehouse dues.	Total.	For forfeiture.	Contribution to-wards the pay of P. E.	Total.	Grand Total.	Total Charges as in Form 2.	Net Revenue in the year.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
Almer-Mervara	..	1,464	..	R	1,464	R	74,000	..	R	6,983	..	R	1,328	R	69	R	7,100	R	7,091	..	R	7,091	R	93,330	R	89,000

IMPERIAL FORM 2.

No. 42.—Excise Charges of 1900-1901.

Referred to in Section IV.

NAME OF DISTRICT, CIRCLE OR OTHER DIVISION.	DETAIL OF CHARGES DURING THE YEAR.					GRAND TOTAL CHARGES.	REMARKS.
	Establishment.	Travelling Allowance.	Supplies and Services.	Contingencies.	Refunds.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Central Controlling Office	...	R	...	R	R	R	
2, 3, etc. (a line for each district, circle, or other division)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara	9,041	138	...	134	17	9,330	
TOTAL CHARGES FOR THE YEAR	9,041	138	...	134	17	9,330	

NOTES.—1. Local Governments may either assign only one column for each of the main heads, as printed in this Form, or open under each of them as many columns for further details as they require.
2. If greater detail is desired by any Local Government to suit the requirements of each province, columns can be opened under the main heads of account as shown in column 1, or the charges may be given for the whole province.

E. H. BLAKESLEY,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Mervara.

IMPERIAL FORM 4.

No. 44.—Duty and Consumption, 1900-1901.

Referred to in Section IV.

DISTRICT.	SPIRITS MANUFACTURED IN INDIA PAYING DUTY AT HIGHER RATES THAN ORDINARY COUNTRY SPIRITS.			COUNTRY SPIRITS ISSUED FROM CENTRAL DISTILLERIES, PUBLIC OR PRIVATE.					OPIUM AND ITS PREPARATIONS.			OTHER DRUGS.					REMARKS.	
	(a) No. of Imperial gallons issued.	(b) Average strength of Imperial gallons per gallon.	Rate of duty per Imperial gallon of London proof.	Issues in Imperial gallons.				Ratio of duty.	Issued in sacks from Govern-ment Treasuries (or in districts where the supply is not derived entire-ly from Treasuries, amount sold by retail).	PRICE PER SEER.		AMOUNT SOLD BY RETAIL, IN SEERS.						
				At strength of 15° U. P.	At strength of 25° U. P.	At strength of 50° U. P.	Equivalent at London proof of the total of columns 4, 5 and 6.			Wholesale, that is, price at which opium is issued from the Treasury.	Retail average price at which retail vendors sell.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Majoon.	Retail price per seer.		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12	13	14	15	16	17
Ajmer-Merwara	2,693	4° U. P.	R4	4,800	20,320	8,400	23,013	R2-4-0, R2-0-0, and R1-4-0 respectively.	17 11 4}	...	R14 to R30 per seer.		1 0 0	13 23 5	43 27 14	10 27 4	R8, R20, R1-4, and R1-2, respectively.	The consumption of opium is for the following places only, for which contract is given:— (1) Ajmer (2) Beawar (3) Keri (4) Nairatbad, Cantonment limits.

E. H. BLAKESLEY,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

Referred to in Section IV.

IMPERIAL FORM 5.

No. 45—Incidence of Consumption, 1900-1901.

DISTRICT.	POPULATION.				NUMBER OF PERSONS PER RETAIL SHOP FOR SALE OF				GROSS EXCISE RECEIPTS PER TEN THOUSAND OF TOTAL POPULATION TO NEAREST RUPEE.				Net Excise Revenue from all sources per ten thousand of total popula- tion. See column 28 of form 1.	REMARKS.
	Muhamma- dan.	Hindus.	Others.	Total.	LIQUORS.		DRUGS.		From spirits and fermented liquors, total of columns 2, 5 and 10 of form 1.	From opium and its pre- parations, column 15 of form 1.	From drugs other than opium, column 21 of form 1.			
					Country spirits, column 26 of form 3.	Country fer- mented li- quors, column 29 of form 3.	Opium and its preparation, column 33 of form 3.	Other drugs, column 40 of form 3.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Ajmer-Merwar	72,031	4,01,005	3876	4,73,912	3,586	...	47,601	28,054	1,582	146	184	1,866		

The blank columns 2 to 4 are intended to be filled up with the names of the main classes of the population.

E. H. BLAKESLEY,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

Referred to in Section IV. No. 46.—Statement showing the Receipts and Charges on account of General Stamps and Court-fee Stamps for 1900-1901.

	Court-fee Stamps.	GENERAL STAMPS.					Recoveries in paper suits.	GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		Non-Judi- cial.	Receipt Stamps.	Foreign Bills.	Bill Stamps.	Stamp Duty and Miscel- laneous.	Total.		
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Income	95,477	41,420	12,913	535	2,936	436	1,53,807	59	1,53,866
EXPENDITURE.									
Discount and refunds	1,709	2,552	781	26	141	...	5,009	...	5,009
Pay and contingencies	11,018	432	106	...	29	...	11,696	...	11,696
	12,537	2,984	977	26	161	...	16,703	...	16,703
Total									
	82,020	38,436	11,966	569	2,775	436	1,37,102	29	1,37,131
Net Income									

E. H. BLAKESLEY,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 47.—Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Ajmer and Merwara Districts for the year 1900-1901.

AJMER-MERWARA DISTRICTS FOR 1900-1901.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Receipts on account of Ajmer-Merwara.		AM PER ACCOUNTS OF				HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.		Expenditure of Ajmer-Merwara.		AM PER ACCOUNTS OF			
	IMPERIAL.		Comptroller of India Treasuries.		Departments con- cerned not included in column 3.		LOCAL.		Comptroller of India Treasuries.		Departments con- cerned not included in column 3.			
	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.		Refunds and drawbacks	INTERNAL.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	
Land Revenue	2,67,244	1 8	1,11,240	0 0	Exchange Compensation Allowance	1,581	15 0	
Opium	Commissioner, Assistant Commissioners, and Extra- Establishment	1,576	7 10	
Stamp	1,53,693	4 0	Contingencies	33,219	0 7	
Excise	97,118	13 11	Land Revenue Collection Charges	23,357	12 6	
Customs	3,078	11 5	Travelling Allowances	6,551	18 11	
Assessed Taxes	62,160	1 1	Sub-Divisional Establishment	3,630	0 0	
Forest	10,609	0 0	Kanungo Establishment	13,216	8 0	
Certified by Assistant Comptroller General, Forests	5,571	3 0	5,553	3 6	
Of documents	Certified by the Assistant Comptroller General, Forests	
Land Registration fees	30,835	0 4	6,375	11 5	
Postal cess shown under Incorporated Local Funds	7,020	9 7	8,440	5 3	
A.—Courts of Law	12,220	3 0	1,017	7 1	
II.—Jails	1,663	15 0	
Cess receipt shown under Incorporated Local Funds	11,403	11 4	
Receipts	1,671 2	1,712	14 10	
Medical	1,00,687	4 0	
Receipts in aid of superannuation	43 5	3,000	1 3	
Refund and other Minor Departments	2,034	1 7	2,211	12 3	
Stationery and Printing	1,654	0 11	
Miscellaneous	32,283	5 11	
Public Works	5,805	0 0	22,801	10 1	
	1,490	0 0	15,940	9 7	
	6,130	3 2	
	1,961	8 0	
	0,63,010	10 4	1,35,371	0 0	1,723	12 2	
TOTAL IMPERIAL REVENUE								Jails	50,409	11 2	
								Assignments	8,498	8 0	
								Police	04,733	6 11	
								Education	19,422	3 9	
								Medical	23,607	12 4	
								Scientific and other Minor Departments	
								Stationery and Printing	2,211	5 1	
								Naushad Cantonment Fund	21,273	6 10	
								Territorial and Political Pensions	21,273	6 10	
								Public Works	71,817	11 2	
								Naushad Cantonment Fund	12,310	1 5	
								Naushad Cantonment Fund	12,310	1 5	
								Naushad Cantonment Fund	3,18,204	1 1	
								Naushad Cantonment Fund	
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								Naushad Cantonment Fund	

(A) and (B).—Include only the amounts passed through the Treasury.
(C) and (D).—The greater of the amount shown as paid for interest and for pensions is not, properly speaking, debitable to Ajmer-Merwara, as it is paid to persons who have no connection with the District.

Referred to in Section IV.

TABLE 1.

No. 48.—*Constitution of District and Local Boards in Ajmer-Merwara during the official year 1900-1901.*

Province.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.					Population within the area of District Boards.	NUMBER OF DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS.					Number of meetings held.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE AT EACH MEETING.		
	District Boards.	Local Boards.	Union Committees or Panchayats.	Total.	Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.	Officials.	Non-officials.	TOTAL.
Ajmer-Merwara	1	...	...	1	10	9	16	41	10	31	8	3	5	9	14

Referred to in Section IV.

TABLE 2.

No. 49.—*Income (in Rupees) of District and Local Boards in Ajmer-Merwara during the official year 1900-1901.*

Province.	Opening balance (revised figures).	Land revenue (including revenue due to canals and sale-proceeds of trees, grass, etc.).	22,233	297	1,200	EDUCATION.				MEDICAL.				Scientific and other minor departments (including botanical and other public garden receipts, veterinary receipts, receipt on account of experimental cultivation and on account of public exhibitions and fairs).	Receipt in aid of superannuation and compensation allowances (contributions for pensions and gratuities).	1,731	Miscellaneous (including sale of old stores and materials, staging bungalow and acries).	Hallways (gross receipts).	Irrigation, minor works and navigation (local canal receipts).	CIVIL WORKS.			CONTRIBUTIONS.			DATE.			Total income (excluding opening balance).	Total income (including opening balance).	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	R a. p. R a. p.	Incidence of income (excluding opening balance) per head of population.
						School fees.	Contributions.	Miscellaneous (including sale-proceeds of books).	Total.	Hospital and dispensary receipts.	Contributions towards Health Office fund.	Income from endowments and contributions.	Miscellaneous (including sanitary fees and fines).							Total.	In charge of Civil officers.	In charge of Public Works officers.	Total.	From Provincial to Local.	From other Boards.	Total.	Loans.	Deposits and advances.						Total.
Ajmer-Merwara	11,203	...	22,233	297	...	1,200	706	...	15	781	...	2,033	0,500	11	0,100	203	...	1,731	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,520	47,638	0 1 0	0 1 8	...	...

P. T. SPENCE,

Chairman, District Board, Ajmer-Merwara.

Referred to in Section I .

TABLE 3.

No. 50.—Expenditure (in Rupees) of District and Local Boards in Ajmer-Merwara during the official year 1900-1901.

Province.	ADMINISTRATION (GENERAL ESTABLISHMENTS OF LOCAL FUNDS).				POLICE (CATTLE POUNDS CHARGES).				EDUCATION.											
	Opening Balance.	Total Income during the year.	Refunds and drawbacks (local rate refunds).	Post office (including district post establishments and mail cart service).	Office establishment.	Office contingencies.	Payment of establishment for offices of accounts, control and audit.	Total.	Establishments.	Contingencies.	Refund of cattle pound collections.	Total Police.	Grants to University.	Inspection.	Maintenance and management of schools.	Scholarships.	Miscellaneous.	Refunds.	Total Education.	
Ajmer-Merwara	1,268	26,320	...	756	911	75	141	1,130	155	6,437	...	565	20	...	7,177

Province.	MEDICAL.				Scientific and other minor departments (including exhibitions, public exhibitions, charges, bull and veterinary charges, botanical and other public gardens).	Superannuation allowances and pensions and gratuities).	Stationery and printing.	Miscellaneous (including donations for charitable purposes, rewards for the destruction of dogs, wild animals and snakes; petty establishments, etc.).	Famine relief.	Railways (working expenses).	Railways (miscellaneous railway expenditure).	Minor irrigation works and navigation (local canal charges).	Railways (capital expenditure).		
	General Medical establishment.	Hospital and Dispensary.	Sanitation and Vaccination.	Lunatic (and Lepet) Asylums.										Refunds.	Total Medical.
Ajmer-Merwara	600	5,057	484	1,811	...	7,952	1,830	80	41	1,066	...	...	...

Province.	CIVIL WORKS.							CONTRIBUTIONS.		DEBT.		BALANCE.					
	In charge of Civil Officers.	IN CHARGE OF PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS.					Health Office Fund.	To other Boards.	Total.	Payment of loans.	Deposits and Advances.	Total.	Interest on debt on account of last and current years.	Total Expenses.	Actual Balance.	Total.	
		Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment contingencies appertaining to Public Works.	Tools and plant.	Water supply and water works.											Drainage works.	Total.
Ajmer-Merwara	522	...	3,600	360	54	...	1,014	4,006	822	...	822	25,000	...	21,533	21,533

P. T. SPENCE,

Chairman, District Board, Ajmer-Merwara.

Education.—General Table I.

No. 51.—Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in Ajmer-Merwara at the end of the official year 1900-1901.

(For details see General Table III.)

AREA AND POPULATION.			PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		GRAND TOTAL.	PERCENTAGE OF	REMARKS.
Total area in square miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	POPULATION.	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.			SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.			SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		TOTAL OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.		ADVANCED.	ELEMENTARY.			
			Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.		Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Special Schools.	All other Special Schools.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14	15	16
2,710-680 square miles.	Towns 4 Villages 741 Total 745	Males 2,50,721 Females 2,25,609 Total 4,76,330	Institutions.		For Males	1	...	13	42	1	...	57	20	51	128	17.18 Institutions to No. of towns and villages. 4.03	
						...	...	1	8	...	...	9	...	21	30		
			Scholars.		Total	1	...	14	50	1	...	66	20	72	158	21.21 Male scholars to male population of school-going age. 17.88 Female scholars to female population of school-going age. 18.13	10.70
						266	...	2,216	2,536	10	...	5,078	250	1,378	6,706		
			266	...	Total	266	...	2,269	2,933	10	...	5,477	252	1,928	7,657		

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A Municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.

† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

N.B.—The headings prescribed by the Government and not required for this district have been omitted.

E. HARRIS,

Offg. Inspector of Schools, Ajmer-Merwara.

Education.—General Table II.

No. 52.—Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in Ajmer-Merwara for the official year 1900-1901.

(For details see General Table IV.)

TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.‡										TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.§						REMARKS.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		Total.	TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.‡						Total.	EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		
Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.		University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special Grants for Furniture and Apparatus.			Miscellaneous.	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
R		R	R	R		R			R	R	R			R	R	
29,339		19,333	13,014	1,271		62,037			4,114	3,334	1,479			8,957	70,991	
		3,957	4,583			8,542									8,542	
29,339		23,320	17,629	1,271		70,579			4,114	3,334	1,479			8,957	79,536	
49.98		13.73	16.01	3.23		83.05			10.27	3.95	2.73			16.95	100.00	
		11.78	69.26			81.01			2.95	10.14	2.87			15.96	100.00	
19.00		51.37	23.67			91.04				4.03	1.93			5.96	100.00	
35.66		29.32	22.16	1.60		88.74			5.21	4.19	1.86			11.26	100.00	
R a. p.		P a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.										
71 3 11		2 9 9	1 8 4	107 11 5		6 0 6										
9 7 11		1 13 2	2 0 1	107 11 5		2 6 5										
104 5 8		4 15 11	4 0 9	107 11 5		10 1 9										

The general rise in the expenditure per head is due to the fall in numbers owing to famine and sickness which marked the year.

* The percentages required for 2 (a), 2 (b), 2 (c) are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 7a, 7b, 7c, respectively, of General Table IV.

† The annual cost is calculated on the direct expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

‡ The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal Schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.

§ Fractions of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

N.B.—The headings prescribed by the Government and not required for this district have been omitted.

E. HARRIS,

Offg. Inspector of Schools, Ajmer-Merwara.

Education.—General Table III.

No. 53.—Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in Ajmer-Merwara for the official year 1900-1901.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.																			
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.										UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.									
Maintained by the Department, Municipal Boards, or Local Fund and Municipal Boards.										Aided by the Department or Local Fund or Municipal Boards.									
Unaided.					Unaided.					Unaided.					Unaided.				
Number of Institutions.					Number of scholars on the 31st					Average number during the year.					Average daily attendance.				
Number of Institutions.					Number of scholars on the 31st					Average number during the year.					Average daily attendance.				
Number of Institutions.					Number of scholars on the 31st					Average number during the year.					Average daily attendance.				
Number of Institutions.					Number of scholars on the 31st					Average number during the year.					Average daily attendance.				
Number of Institutions.					Number of scholars on the 31st					Average number during the year.					Average daily attendance.				
Number of Institutions.					Number of scholars on the 31st					Average number during the year.					Average daily attendance.				
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Number of Institutions.					Number of scholars on the 31st					Average number during the year.					Average daily attendance.				
Number of Institutions.					Number of scholars on the 31st					Average number during the year.					Average daily attendance.				
Number of Institutions.					Number of scholars on the 31st					Average number during the year									

1.—The term classical language in column 21 includes European and Oriental classical languages.
 II.—Mixed schools should be shown as boys' schools or as girls' schools according as the number of boys or of girls is greater.
 N.B.—The headings prescribed by the Government and not required for this district have been omitted.
 III.—Where boys and girls attend the same school, the column of Remarks should show the number of girls in boys' schools and the number of boys in girls' schools.
 IV.—The column 23 regarding races or creeds will vary according to circumstances.
 E. HARRIS,
 Offr. Inspector of Schools, Ajmer-Merwara.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.																		
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.																		
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.																		
Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.																		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM																		
GRAND TOTAL.																		
REMARKS.																		
OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.																		
1																		
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.																		
Arts Colleges.																		
English																		
Total																		
Secondary Schools.																		
For Boys																		
" Girls																		
Total																		
Primary Schools.																		
For Boys																		
" Girls																		
Total																		
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.																		
Schools for Special Instruction.																		
Training Schools for Masters																		
Training Schools for Mistresses																		
Total																		
UNIVERSITY INSTRUCTION.																		
For Boys																		
" Girls																		
Scholarships held in																		
Secondary Schools																		
Primary Schools																		
Technical and Apprentices (Special grants on 10/11)																		
Miscellaneous																		
Total																		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION																		

1.—Frac-tion of a rupee are to be omitted.
 II.—If the income of any school maintained by the Department (or by a Local or Municipal Board) exceeds the expenditure, the return of Government (or Local or Municipal Board) exceeds the expenditure, the excess income and the sources from which it is derived should be shown in the column of Remarks.
 III.—If the income of any school exceeds the expenditure, the excess should be proportionately deducted from the sub-heads of Endowments, Subscriptions, and other sources; or, if the receipts from those sources are insufficient, from the sub-head of Fees also. The actual receipts from Imperial Revenues and from Local and Municipal Funds should be shown in full.
 IV.—In calculating the expenditure from Imperial Revenues or any other Fund, all payments or contributions from Fees or other sources credited to that Fund should be deducted. Such payments should be shown as expenditure under the sub-heads to which they belong.
 V.—The expenditure under "University," "Direction," and "Inspection" should be shown only in column 6 and its sub-divisions, and not in the preceding columns.
 VI.—The expenditure on stipends held in Training Schools should be shown as part of the expenditure in those schools, not under the head of Scholarships.
 A.B.—The headings prescribed by the Government and not required for this district have been omitted.

E. HARRIS,
 Offg. Inspector of Schools, Ajmer-Merwara.

Referred to in Section V.

Table V.

No. 55.—Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools of Ajmer-Merwara at the end of the official year 1900-1901.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE.			MIDDLE STAGE.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.						REMARKS.								
			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.														
			1			2			3			4														
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.									
SECONDARY SCHOOLS— For Boys { Departmental Local Fund Municipal. Aided Vernacular English Unaided	8	724	...	...	...	77	...	...	304	...	304	203	...	203	140	...	140	724	...	...	724	2,103	...	...	2,103	Boys of the 1st and 2nd classes of Tehsil schools who were formerly shown in the high stage are now shown in the middle stage, where they should be, for Vernacular education in such public schools does not extend beyond the middle stage.
	1	148	...	...	...	27	...	...	49	...	49	28	...	28	44	...	44	148	...	...	148	...	...	...	...
	2	698	...	...	...	73	...	...	81	...	81	382	...	382	149	...	149	698	...	...	698	...	...	...	...
	2	593	...	...	...	117	...	...	123	...	123	279	...	279	44	...	44	593	...	...	593	...	...	...	...
	13	2,103	...	...	...	294	...	...	557	...	557	892	...	892	377	...	377	2,103	...	...	2,103	...	...	...	...

TOTAL			43	...	43	294	...	...	557	...	557	892	...	892	377	...	377	2,103	...	...	2,103	...	...	...	...
PRIMARY SCHOOLS— For Boys { Departmental Local Fund Municipal. Aided Vernacular English Unaided	14	2,269	...	...	...	43	...	...	591	...	591	903	...	903	384	...	384	2,269	...	...	2,269	...	...	...	...	...
	42	2,666	...	...	...	27	...	...	981	...	981	978	...	978	575	...	575	2,666	...	...	2,666	...	...	...	...	...

TOTAL			43	...	43	294	...	...	981	...	981	978	...	978	575	...	575	2,666	...	...	2,666	...	...	...	...	...
PRIMARY SCHOOLS— For Girls { Departmental Local Fund Municipal. Aided Vernacular English Unaided	7	309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	118	...	157	...	157	309	...	...	309	...	...	...	...	...
	1	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	10	...	13	...	4	...	10	57	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	...

TOTAL			8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	118	...	157	...	157	309	...	...	309	...	...	...	...	...
PRIMARY SCHOOLS— For Girls { Departmental Local Fund Municipal. Aided Vernacular English Unaided	60	2,932	...	...	...	27	...	...	992	...	992	989	...	989	570	...	570	2,932	...	...	2,932	...	...	...	...	...
	64	6,201	...	...	...	322	...	...	1,593	...	1,593	1,891	...	1,891	903	...	903	6,201	...	...	6,201	...	...	...	...	...

TOTAL			64	...	...	322	...	...	1,593	...	1,593	1,891	...	1,891	903	...	903	6,201	...	...	6,201	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL			64	...	...	322	...	...	1,593	...	1,593	1,891	...	1,891	903	...	903	6,201	...	...	6,201	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—The number of girls shown in this table should correspond with the number returned under Primary and Secondary Schools in General Forms I and III.

Mixed Schools should be entered as boys' schools, or girls' schools according as the number of boys or of girls is greater.

N.B.—The headings prescribed by the Government and not required for this district have been omitted.

E. HARRIS,

Offg. Inspector of Schools, Ajmer-Merwara.

Referred to in Section V.

Education.—General Table VI.

No. 56.—Return showing the results of Prescribed Examinations in Aimer-Mewara during the official year 1900-1901.

NATURE OF EXAMINATION.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING EXAMINEES.				NUMBER OF EXAMINEES.						NUMBER PASSED.					RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.					
	Institutions under management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	TOTAL.	Institutions under management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private students.	TOTAL.	Institutions under management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private students.	TOTAL.	Euro-peans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Parsis.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16a	16b	16c	16d	16e	16f	
ARTS COLLEGES.																					
B. A. Examination	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16a	16b	16c	16d	16e	16f
1 { First Arts																					
1 { Previous Examination																					
SCHOOLS OF GENERAL EDUCATION.																					
Matriculation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16a	16b	16c	16d	16e	16f
{ Boys																					
{ Girls																					
Public Service Certificate Examination. { English Vernacular																					
SCHOOLS OF SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																					
1. Training School Examination { Upper	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
for Masters. { Lower																					
2. Training School Examination { Upper . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
for Mistresses. { Lower																					
3 Vernacular Medical Examination . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—Any other special examination, such as the Intermediate or other examinations of the Punjab University, may be added to this list.

No. 57.—Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Fund on Public Instruction in Aimer-Merwara for the official year 1900-1901.

[illegible]

—The sum of the expenditure in columns 12 and 27 should agree with the expenditure shown in column 3 of General Table IV.

—The sum of the expenditure in columns 12 and 27 should agree with the expenditure shown in column 3 of General Table IV.

11.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 16 and 31 should agree with the expenditure shown in columns 16 and 31 of the Statement of Expenditure for the year.

E. HARRIS,
Offg. Inspector of Schools, Ag.

TABLE I.

AJMER-MERWARA.

No. 58.—*Number of Printing Presses at work and the Number of Newspapers, Periodicals and Books published, during the official year 1900-1901.*

PROVINCE.	Number of presses.	Number of newspapers published.	Number of periodicals published.	NUMBER OF BOOKS PUBLISHED.	
				In English or other European languages.	In Indian languages (vernacular and classical) or in more than one language.
Ajmer-Merwara	13	6	2	2	9

E. H. BLAKESLEY,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

TABLE I.—Imperial.

No. 59.—Return of Government Horse, Pony, and Donkey stallions for the official year 1900-1901.

DETAILS.	GOVERNMENT HORSE AND PONY STALLIONS.												GOVERNMENT DONKEY STALLIONS.																	
	HORSES.												PONIES.			Total horses and ponies.	GOVERNMENT DONKEY STALLIONS.													
	Thorough-bred English.	Three-quarter bred.	Half-bred English, and Trotters.	Hackney.	Roadster.	Australian.	Arab.	Persian.	Turkoman.	Country-bred.	Total.	Arab.	Country-bred.	Total.	Spanish (Catalonian).		Arab.	Home-bred.	Country-bred.	Bokhara.	Punjab.	Italian.	French.	Persian.	Cyprian.	Khorasani.	Mashed.	Somali.	Calabar.	Total.
Balance on 1st April 1901
Increase { Received by importation
Decrease { Destroyed
Decrease { Sold
TOTAL
Balance on 31st March 1901
In North-Western Provinces and Oudh (allotted).
In North-Western Provinces and Oudh (unallotted).
In Rajputana
In North-Punjab
In South Punjab (allotted)
In South Punjab (unallotted)
Ditto
In Baluchistan
In Sind
In Central India
In Bengal
In Deccan
In Guzerat.
TOTAL

F. JOSLEN, Veterinary-Captain,
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Rajputana.

Referred to in Section VI.

TABLE I (a)—Imperial.

No. 60.—Statement showing the ages of stallions on the Register at the close of the year under report, viz., 1900-1901.

PROVINCES.	HORSES.				DONKEYS.				REMARKS.
	Up to 10 years.	Over 10 and up to 15 years.	Over 15 years.	Total.	Up to 10 years.	Over 10 and up to 15 years.	Over 15 years.	Total.	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh (allotted)	"Quit" Arab, 11 years old on 1st January 1901.
Ditto. (unallotted)	
Rajputana.	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
North Punjab	
South Punjab (allotted)	
Ditto (unallotted)	
Baluchistan	
Sind	
Central India	
Bengal	
Deccan	
Guzerat	
TOTAL									

Referred to in Section VI.

TABLE A.

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

No. 61.—Return of District Horse, Pony, and Donkey Stallions, for the year 1900-1901.

DETAILS.	GOVERNMENT HORSE AND PONY STALLIONS.										DISTRICT DONKEY STALLIONS.				
	HORSES.				PONIES.					Total Horses and Ponies.	Italian.	Cyprian.	Country-bred.	Persian.	Total.
	Arab.	Persian.	Country-bred.	Total.	Arab.	Persian.	Country-bred.	Shan.	Total.						
Balance on 1st April 1900	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase { Purchased in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Received from	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease { Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Sold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Transferred to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balance on 31st March 1901	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Referred to in Section VI.

TABLE E.

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

No. 62.—Abstract showing average cost of feed, keep, attendants, etc., of Government Horse Stallions, during 1900-1901.

PROVINCE.	AVERAGE COST, PER STALLION PER ANNUM.			
	HORSE.		PONY.	
	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.
	£ a. p.	£ a. p.	£ a. p.	£ a. p.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	...	...
North Punjab	...	...	...	...
South Punjab	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	423 8 6	493 13 6	...	...

F. JOSLEN, *Veterinary-Captain,*
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Rajputana.

Referred to in Section VI.

TABLE P.
PROVINCIAL REPORT.

No. 63.—Statement showing Tours of Superintendents, Civil Veterinary Department, during 1900-1901.

Rank, name, and designation of officer.	Districts visited.	Fairs and Shows attended.	NUMBER OF MILES TRAVELLED.				REMARKS.
			By road.	By rail.	By boat or steamer.	TOTAL.	
Veterinary-Captain F. Joslen, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Rajputana.	Ajmer and Beawar	.	7	...	...	7	
		Pushkar	52	...	...	52	
		Kotah	35	...	...	35	
		Kekri	...	...	...	...
Ajmer	.	Beawar	...	34	...	34	
	.	Ajmer	172	...	...	172	

Referred to in Section VI.

TABLE Q.

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

No. 64.—Statement showing Provincial Cost of the Civil Veterinary Department during the official year 1900-1901.

MAJOR HEADS.	Superintendent, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Superintendent, North Punjab.	Superintendent, South Punjab.	Superintendent, Baluchistan and Sind.	Superintendent, Bengal.	Superintendent, Madras.	Superintendent, Rajputana.	SUPERINTENDENT, BOMBAY.			REMARKS.
								Superintendent, Central Provinces.	Local Fund Charges.	Provincial Charges.	
I.—Prizes at Horse Fairs and Shows	R a. p.	...	...	...
II.—Establishment—Officers	Nil.	...	...	...
Ditto —Subordinates.	12,750 0 0	...	...	...
III.—Travelling allowance—Officers	490 0 0	...	...	...
Ditto —Subordinates	800 0 0	...	...	...
IV.—Contingencies	200 0 0	...	...	...
V.—Supplies and services	180 0 0	...	...	...
VI.—Stable, feed and keep	30 0 0	...	...	...
VII.—Road expenses	570 0 0	...	...	...
TOTAL	Nil.	...	...	...
	15,020 0 0	...	...	...

This statement to be furnished by the Accountant General of the Province.

F. JOSLEN, Veterinary-Captain,

I.C. P. O.—No. 475 F. D.—9-9-1902—238.—J. M.

Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Rajputana.

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